

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodstock Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 330-15

2. Location

street & number Main, Church, Muhlenberg, Commerce, North, Foundry,
Locust, Court, High, Spring, South Streets and not for publication N
Massanutten Heights

city or town Woodstock vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Shenandoah code 177 zip code 22664

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Julie K. Smith
Signature of certifying official/Title

7.27.95
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain): _____

Woodstock Historic District
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
283	70	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
286	70	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE: specialty store
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
- FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE: specialty store
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- FEDERAL
- GREEK REVIVAL
- ITALIANATE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: limestone
- walls WOOD: weatherboard
- BRICK
- roof METAL: tin
- other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1761-1945

Significant Dates

1761

1772

1795

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

VA Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

Woodstock Historic District
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property approximately 180

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	716740	4307190
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	716800	4307140

3	17	716760	4306680
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	716500	4306040

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards, Architectural Historian
organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date May 30, 1995
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

GOTHIC REVIVAL
SECOND EMPIRE
QUEEN ANNE
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL
COLLEGIATE GOTHIC
COLONIAL REVIVAL
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SPANISH REVIVAL

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Woodstock Historic District contains the largest concentration of historic residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial architecture in the town of Woodstock. Situated in the northern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Woodstock is the oldest town in Shenandoah County (1761) and has served as the county seat since 1772. Typical of many Shenandoah Valley towns, Woodstock has a grid pattern of streets and blocks. The primary north-south thoroughfare is Main Street (present U.S. Route 11), historically the Valley Turnpike, with parallel Church and Water Streets to the east and Muhlenberg and Commerce Streets to the west. Court Street is the most significant of the small east-west streets that intersect with Main Street. Dominating the heart of Woodstock is the 1795 Shenandoah County Courthouse, considered to be the oldest surviving courthouse west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Commercial architecture, primarily dating from the early twentieth century, is concentrated in the first blocks of Main Street north and south of the Courthouse and in the first block of West Court Street. Residential architecture, ranging from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century log and frame houses to impressive, early-twentieth-century, Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style dwellings, are seen along Church and Muhlenberg Streets. The town's historic industrial area features early-twentieth-century industrial buildings along the Southern Railroad tracks and Commerce Street. Brick or frame churches representing various architectural styles and denominations are scattered throughout the historic district, while the Collegiate Gothic-style buildings of Massanutten Military Academy anchor the southern end of the district. Cohesive and well preserved, the historic architectural fabric of the district is impressive for its date range (late 1700s to the 1940s) and the variety of building types and architectural styles it offers.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Although the town was laid out as early as 1761 on land originally owned by Jacob Mueller, few buildings, if any, survive from the town's earliest days. It is known that an early log church once stood in the center of town surrounded by a scattering of log dwellings, however, it is difficult to ascertain if any of the town's surviving log structures actually date to the late 1700s. Many early log dwellings may have been incorporated into later frame houses.

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**Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia**

Several known log dwellings that probably date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries are noted on Main and Church Streets. Most are two-story, three- or five-bay, rectangular structures clad in weatherboards and have steeply pitched gable roofs and interior- or exterior-end brick or stone chimneys. Some have box or molded wooden cornices, 6/6 sash double-hung windows, and rectangular transoms over entrances. Examples include the houses at 242, 302, and 409 North Main Street, which once served as the Valley Turnpike tollkeeper's residence; 129 1/2, 217, and 403 South Main Street; 304, and 323 North Church Street; 224 South Church Street; 124 West Spring Street; and 112 East Foundry Street.

The small 1 1/2-story log and weatherboard building at the corner of South Church and East High Streets is a well preserved example of log architecture (photo 7). It is a simple rectangular building without any later additions or significant alterations. Farther south at South Church and East Spring Streets is another unaltered log building on a raised stone foundation. It served as a springhouse for the Fravel House which once stood on the lot.

Another early log building is the Wickham House located immediately northwest of the Shenandoah County Courthouse (photo 6). Probably dating to the 1780s, it has a molded cornice with dentils and later Victorian additions such as a front porch with chamfered posts and decorative sawnwork and a gable-end bay window with bracketed eaves.

The commercial building at 129 South Main Street originally served as a residence. Recent owners have removed the building's weatherboards exposing the logs beneath and half-dovetail notched corners, which may indicate a typical construction technique for many early log houses in the area.

Other early houses with log sections include the John Effinger House, the George Clower House, and the Jacob Ott House at 201, 237, and 402 North Main Street, respectively. The Effinger House has a rear log section that was probably built by John Effinger, a Revolutionary War veteran who purchased the lot in 1790 and lived there until his death in 1839. He is buried in the nearby Old Reformed Cemetery.

Another Revolutionary War veteran, George Clower, supposedly built the rear log section of the present frame house at 237 N. Main Street and lived there until his death in 1822. The northern two thirds of the front frame section probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century and is a side-passage-plan dwelling. A frame addition to the south and a central front gable were added by late-nineteenth-century owners who apparently wanted a more symmetrical house typical of the Victorian period.

Supposedly built by Jacob Ott sometime during the late 1700s, the front section of the house at 402 N. Main Street (photo 8) is a log structure with a large exterior end stone chimney. The rear brick section of the house was built by Jacob Ott, Jr. in the 1840s. It has a central brick chimney and 9/6 sash windows.

Locally believed to be one of the oldest houses in town, the Keller House at 153 North Main Street has early features such as a transom over the central front entrance and unusually small second-story windows; however, it too evolved into a fashionable Victorian house with the

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Woodstock Historic District
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addition of a front corner bay window, a central front gable clad in decorative pressed metal and featuring ornamental sawnwork, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts.

One of the oldest buildings in Woodstock appears to be the Marshall-Samuels House (photo 5) at the corner of Muhlenberg and Court Streets (104 S. Muhlenberg St.). Constructed of random rubble limestone prior to 1772 according to local tradition, this large, two-story, five-bay, dwelling has a Colonial Revival double-tier portico, Victorian 2/2 sash double-hung windows, an original molded wood cornice, and massive interior-end chimneys. It is known as the Marshall house because Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall, and first clerk of Dunmore (later Shenandoah) County lodged there when he was in Woodstock on court business from 1772 until 1781. Later it was the home of Judge Green Berry Samuels, U.S. congressman from 1831-1841 and later Virginia Supreme Court judge.

Woodstock's most significant historic building and the oldest documented building in town is the 1795 Shenandoah County Courthouse (photo 1) located at the northwest corner of North Main and West Court Streets. Built of native limestone, it is a two-story, seven-bay, rectangular building with a gable roof surmounted by an unusual hexagonal wooden cupola reminiscent of German Baroque architecture with its bellcast roof covered with wooden shingles and metal ball finial topped by a weathervane in the form of a Swiss Guard. The building's prominent two-story Tuscan portico was added in 1929. A rear brick wing was added in 1871 and a Victorian western addition with corbeled brickwork and segmental-arched openings was built in 1886. The original courthouse has a restored courtroom that is used for special occasions.

The current Shenandoah County Courthouse, jail, and administrative offices are located at the southwest corner of South Main and West Court Streets. The Classical Revival, temple-front, brick courthouse with tetrastyle Tuscan portico and octagonal cupola was constructed in 1977.

An unusual survivor of the early nineteenth century is a row of five mostly attached, one-story, brick and frame law offices that is located just north of the 1795 courthouse. Known as Lawyers Row, it was probably a common sight on courthouse grounds of the period, but few have survived in Virginia. At the western end of the row is the one-story, brick, Walton and Walton Law Office (photo 6) with its dentil cornice and classical portico with Tuscan columns. According to local tradition Stonewall Jackson used the building on several occasions as temporary headquarters during his Valley Campaign of the Civil War.

Two dwellings situated side by side at 140 and 146 South Main Street (photo 9) are probably two of the three finest early- to mid-nineteenth-century houses in Woodstock. Probably built in the 1820s or 1830s, both houses are two-story brick structures with interior-end chimneys and Federal-style features such as parapeted gable ends and corbeled brick cornices. Entrances with transoms and sidelights appear to be mid-nineteenth-century modifications, while the two-tier porch on the building at 146 and the wraparound porch at 140 appear to date from the early twentieth century.

The Judge Mark Bird House, located behind the Post Office on South Muhlenberg Street, is also one of the three finest antebellum houses in Woodstock. Built about 1840 for Mark Bird, judge

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of the 18th judicial circuit, the two-story frame and weatherboard house is Woodstock's best example of the Greek Revival style. It has a shallow gable roof, denticulated cornice, and a plain frieze board. Large 6/6 sash windows with refined trim accent the facade, while a central entrance features sidelights and a transom divided by large scroll brackets. Above the entrance is a second-story tripartite jib window that gives access to the flat roof of an elegant three-bay wooden portico with fluted Ionic columns and a full entablature. The house, which once housed the Woodstock Female Seminary, was moved back from Muhlenberg Street in 1932 to make room for the town post office.

Several important antebellum buildings in Woodstock are no longer standing. The 1833 Presbyterian church at the southwest corner of South Church and East Court Streets preceded the current church that was built in 1868. Adjacent to the church, the ca. 1817 Woodstock Academy, a long rectangular one-story brick building, stood on the site until 1903.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, the first church for the German Reformed congregation, stood at the northwest corner of South Church and East South Streets from the late 1700s until 1869 when the present church was built at South Main and East South Streets. The Old Reformed Church Cemetery (photo 10), containing some of the town's earliest surviving gravestones is still maintained at the original church site.

Around 1809 the Methodists built a log church at the corner of South Muhlenberg and West High Streets. Replaced by a brick church in 1830, and another in 1860, the current church at the same site dates to 1905.

At the northwest corner of South Church and East High Streets stood the 1822 brick Lutheran church with a cemetery immediately to the north. This cemetery's earliest marked grave dates to 1822; most date from the mid- to late nineteenth century. Some gravestones are inscribed with antebellum Woodstock and Strasburg stonecarving establishments--Snydor and Carrullier, both from Woodstock, and Redfern from Strasburg. The gravestones offer a rich variety of funerary motifs and designs popular throughout the nineteenth century. The current Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, built in 1884, is situated on the same lot, but faces East High Street.

Important to the economy of the town were several antebellum taverns and hotels that served the needs of travellers along the Valley Turnpike as well as lawyers and businessmen who flocked to Woodstock on court days. Fravel's Stage Tavern may have been the first such establishment. Later known as Reamer's Tavern and Shockey Flats, it stood until 1935 on the lot that now contains the current town hall. Known to have operated before 1820, the Woodstock Coffee House probably stood across from Reamer's Tavern on North Main Street, while the Gibbs Hotel (burned in 1835 and replaced by Neeb's Exchange Hotel) and Buck Tavern (the National Hotel after 1852) were located in the 100 block of South Main Street.

In 1868 the Presbyterians built a new church (photo 11) that replaced their 1833 church, which had burned during the Civil War. Woodstock's oldest surviving church, Woodstock Presbyterian Church is a handsome Italianate-style brick structure with tall round-arched stained-glass windows with corresponding arched hoods. A wheel window is seen in the front

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pedimented gable and the gable roof is surmounted by a large square domed belfry with bracketed eaves and round-arched louvered openings.

In 1868 at the corner of West Spring and South Muhlenberg Streets a two-story, hip-roofed, brick, Italianate-style house was built for Colonel E. E. Stickley, a Civil War veteran of the famous Stonewall Brigade. Woodstock's best example of the Italianate style, Stickley Hall (photo 12) is like no other house in Woodstock. It features a bracketed and denticulated cornice, tall and narrow 4/4 sash windows, two square interior brick chimneys, a central entrance with sidelights and a transom divided by scroll brackets. A three-bay porch with bracketed eaves, square columns, slightly arched bays, and a balustraded roof deck accents the facade.

Although a few architecturally sophisticated houses were built in town from the mid- through the late nineteenth century, by far most houses built during the period were basic two-story, brick or frame, rectangular or L-shaped, vernacular dwellings with central passage-single pile plans. Nearly all the houses had gable roofs, interior-end brick chimneys, and porches of various sizes with differing amounts of ornamentation. The more fashionable examples had bracketed cornices and central entrances flanked by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom that was often divided by scroll brackets--a particularly popular feature for Woodstock houses.

These types of houses are found scattered throughout the town, with the most fashionable examples lining Main Street and the simpler examples on larger lots facing Church Street. The fine brick house at 116 N. Main, although altered to house two commercial establishments, still retains most of its nineteenth-century character. A similar frame house with a fine bracketed cornice is located at 132 N. Main (also commercial property). An example with Victorian modifications is seen at 144 N. Main (photo 3). It has a central front gable, large bay window, and elaborate porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, spindle frieze, and turned balusters. Others are noted at 156, 162, 231, and 425 N. Main Street. Equally fine houses--all with front porches displaying elaborate sawnwork--are located at 202, 316, and 322 S. Main Street.

Church Street has the largest concentration of mid- to late-nineteenth-century houses; nearly all are frame with central passage-single pile plans and front porches festooned with varying amounts of Victorian sawnwork. Examples include the houses at 118 and 131 S. Church Street; 123, 124, 127, 230, and 234 N. Church Street; and the Fravel House (photo 16) at the northeast corner of North Church and East Court Streets (201 East Court St.).

Muhlenberg Street has fewer examples; the Bailey House at 123 and the Gibbs House at 143 represent log houses (probably predating the Civil War) that were later remodeled into Victorian houses. Two other examples of note are the houses at 108 School Street and 215 South Commerce Street with its Italianate porch and bracketed eaves.

Although the dominant plan type for houses of the late nineteenth century was the central passage-single pile plan, several other plan types of the period are represented in the domestic architecture of the town. Two examples of the side-passage plan are seen at 144 East Spring Street and 408 Massanutten Heights.

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The house at 145 West Spring Street is an L-shaped building with an irregular plan. It has a projecting front ell and Italianate-style features such as bracketed eaves and a front porch with a spindle frieze.

Other late-nineteenth-century L-shaped dwellings with irregular plans are noted at 207 South Muhlenberg Street and at 543 and 603 South Main Street. Each has a wraparound porch and floor-to-ceiling first-floor windows.

Houses with four-bay facades featuring two symmetrical front entrances are rare, but two examples are seen at 230 East Court Street (which has an exterior-end brick chimney rarely seen on houses of the period) and 359 West Spring Street with its central brick chimney and classic Victorian porch.

Some of the most modest houses of the period appear to be two-story, frame and weatherboard structures with three-bay facades, small central brick chimneys, and three-bay front porches with a minimum of decorative sawnwork. Examples include houses at 239 North Muhlenberg Street and 349 and 355 West Spring Street.

Beginning in the 1880s several impressive houses were built on Muhlenberg Street, which soon became the fashionable address for many of the town's wealthy citizens. The Edgar D. Newman House (photo 13) at 133 South Muhlenberg was built in 1880 for a local judge and businessman. The two-story brick house is a curious mixture of Gothic Revival details, such as the steeply-pitched symmetrical front gables with pointed-arched attic windows, and Italianate details like bracketed eaves and bracketed and pedimented window hoods. To add to the house's eclectic quality, a 1905 mansard-roofed addition was added to the north and a broad columned porch was added to the front.

Another late-nineteenth-century house at 208 South Muhlenberg is a L-shaped building with a projecting front ell topped by a gable displaying decorative sawnwork. It also features Italianate details such as bracketed eaves and segmental-arched windows. A small second-story porch capped by a tall pyramidal roof is an unusual feature.

The Walton House at 118 North Muhlenberg is an early example of the Queen Anne style. Built in 1885 for Morgan L. Walton, a prominent lawyer and Virginia state senator from 1891 to 1895, the large brick house has projecting bays, a corner octagonal tower with a tall pointed roof, segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows, massive interior chimneys with corbeled brickwork, and a wraparound porch with fluted Ionic columns on stone parapets. In 1937 the house was converted into a private hospital, and since 1951 it has served as a nursing home.

The 1880s saw the construction of three new churches in Woodstock. Emmanuel Episcopal Church at 114 East Court Street is a brick Gothic Revival-style building that was erected in 1882. It has an asymmetrical square entrance and bell tower topped with a spire, pointed-arched stained-glass windows, and corbeled brickwork in the front-facing gable.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church (photo 14) on East High Street is another example of the Gothic Revival style. Built in 1884, the brick building has a central front entrance and bell

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tower with an open belfry featuring three pointed-arched openings on each side and topped by a pressed-metal pyramidal roof surmounted by a cross. It also has brick buttresses and corbeled brickwork.

St. John Bosco Catholic Church is the most modest of the three churches. Constructed in 1888 at the corner of North Main and West Foundry Streets, it is a simple, rectangular, nave-plan, frame and weatherboard church with a projecting gabled vestibule and round-arched side windows with corresponding arched hoods. The gable roofs of the main block and vestibule are topped by wooden crosses flanked by decorative sawnwork that appear to be original--rare surviving elements if such is the case.

An Italianate-style house facing Main Street at the southern end of town was built in the 1880s for U. S. Senator Harrison Holt Riddleberger (1843-1890). It is a square brick building with a bracketed cornice, unusually narrow paired 4/6 sash windows, and an entrance with sidelights and transom sheltered by a bracketed hood. The building's mansard roof with segmental-arched dormers was added in 1899 when the building became part of Massanutten Military Academy. It is now known as Riddleberger Hall (photo 17) and houses the academy's alumni association office. As the military academy grew, new buildings designed in the Collegiate Gothic style were added to the campus including Lantz Hall in 1907 (listed in the National Register in 1992) and Harrison Hall in 1923.

The Queen Anne style is represented by several dwellings in Woodstock that were built during the 1890s and early 1900s. Typically they are frame and weatherboard structures with irregular massing and projecting gables, bay windows, wraparound porches, and varying amounts of decorative sawnwork.

The most richly textured example of the Queen Anne style is the Bushong House (photo 18) at 505 South Main Street. It has decoratively-sawn wooden shingles covering its second story and decorative pressed metal shingles covering its roof. Another example with its eaves displaying finely-executed sawnwork is the Rose Walton House at 125 North Muhlenberg Street. Its wraparound porch with spindle frieze and turned posts is also well preserved.

Large Queen Anne-style houses with irregular massing, but with less exterior ornamentation, include the Ford House at 139 North Muhlenberg Street, the Paxton House (photo 19) at 455 North Main Street, the Sheetz House with its symmetrical two-story bay windows topped by gables at 548 Massanutten Heights, the Murdock House at 536 Massanutten Heights, and two houses with corner octagonal towers--the Dellinger House at 407 West Court Street and the Wright-Dellinger House at 407 West Locust Street.

Two more churches were built in Woodstock at the turn of the century. In 1895 the Italianate-style St. Paul's Reformed Church (built in 1869) was heavily remodeled in the Romanesque Revival style. Located at the northeast corner of South Church and East Spring Streets, the original rectangular, nave-plan, brick building received a front gabled pavilion with a large round-arched stained-glass window and a tall corner bell tower with a pyramidal spire, corbeled brickwork, and an open belfry with paired round-arched bays on each side. In 1905 the cornerstone was laid for the new Woodstock Methodist Church at South Muhlenberg and West

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High Streets. It is also a Romanesque Revival-style brick church with a corner bell tower, round-arched stained-glass windows, buttresses, and castellated parapets.

The 1899 Sanborn Map Company insurance map of the town of Woodstock shows mostly commercial buildings in the southern half of the 100 block of North Main Street, the northern half of the 100 block of South Main Street, and the 100 block of West Court Street. The Shenandoah Bank and Trust (currently a county office building), a large brick Romanesque Revival-style building, is indicated on West Court Street behind the Courthouse. Three hotels--the Shenandoah House, Geary's Hotel, and the Shockey Hotel--are noted on Main Street as is the brick Schmitt Building (photo 15), a combination drugstore/residence at 123 North Main that was built in 1885 and is a well-preserved example of the Second Empire style.

Additional business establishments indicated on the 1899 map include a broom factory, tin shop, furniture store, bicycle shop, confectionery, bakery, photography studio, watchmaker, barbershop, tailor shop, drugstore, millinery, meat shop, mercantile, shoe store, print shop, and several offices. Irwin's Opera House is also noted at the corner of North Main and East Court Streets.

In 1900 a fire destroyed three attached frame stores and Geary's Hotel on the east side of the 100 block of South Main Street. The fire left only the brick walls of Emmanuel Episcopal Church still standing. The three stores and the Geary Hotel were rebuilt in brick soon thereafter as is indicated on the 1904 Sanborn map of the area.

The commercial brick building (photo 15) at 117-119 North Main Street is a rectangular gable-roofed structure that appears to date from the early to mid-nineteenth century. It originally may have been built as a dwelling; however, its storefronts seem to date from the turn of the century. The 1899 Sanborn map shows the building housed a bank and general store at that time.

Two other turn-of-the-century commercial buildings of note are the three-story, shed-roofed, brick building at 118 South Main Street and the two-story, shed-roofed, frame and weatherboard store at 140-142 West Court Street (photo 21). The building at 118 South Main has stone corner quoins, segmental-arched windows, and a pressed-metal cornice. The third floor was used as a lodge hall for the local Oddfellows chapter. Probably the best preserved commercial building of the period, 140-142 West Court Street has large original storefront windows, a recessed entrance, and second-story 2/2 sash windows. The 1899 Sanborn map indicates a photography studio operated in the building at that time.

Woodstock's former municipal building is located at 137 West Court Street. Now the Woodstock Museum, it is a two-story, shed-roofed, brick building that was built around 1910 and has a pressed-metal cornice, original storefront windows, and second-story segmental-arched windows.

Probably the town's oldest surviving industrial building is the woodworking and planing shop of the Joseph Fravel Furniture and Sash, Door and Blind Factory. Located on the north side of East Court Street, the factory, a small 1 1/2-story dwelling (manager's house?), and the Fravel family residence are indicated on the 1899 Sanborn map of the town. The factory is a

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long, rectangular, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed building with several 6/6 sash windows and a transom over each entrance.

Most of the town's early-twentieth-century industrial buildings were located on Commerce Street near the Southern Railroad tracks. Two of the largest surviving buildings include the J. I. Triplett Flour Mill and the Boyer Co. Wholesale Grocery Warehouse (photo 22). A large rectangular frame building at 301 West Court Street, the flour mill was built around 1905. It is now clad in corrugated metal, but still retains its unusual paneled doors and 2/2 sash windows.

The wholesale grocery warehouse at 402 West Locust Street is a well preserved 3 1/2-story frame and weatherboard structure with an original canopy suspended by wire cables over a loading platform, 4/4 sash windows, and double-leaf, paneled warehouse doors topped by a large rectangular transom.

The 1924 Sanborn map of the town shows a large brick industrial building on West North Street just west of the railroad. Noted on the map as "Chapin Sacks Co.-Ice Cream Manufacturers", by 1930 the business name had changed to "Southern Dairies Ice Cream Distributors" (photo 23) as indicated on the 1930 Sanborn map. Today it stands as a sprawling brick building with a parapeted shed roof, large 6/6 sash windows, and a loading platform-sheltered canopy supported by turned wooden knee brackets. A small frame hip-roofed office with a similar braced canopy is situated west of the factory.

The 1899 Sanborn map of the town shows most dwellings concentrated on North and South Main Streets above and below the commercial center. A handful were noted along Church and South Muhlenberg Streets, however, in the next few decades of the early twentieth century the town experienced a building boom and many vacant lots were gradually filled with new dwellings.

Most of the dwellings built during the first two decades of the twentieth century were square, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed buildings. Earlier examples like the houses at 224 South Main and 524 and 600 Massanutten Heights have a combination of wraparound porches, projecting bay windows, or projecting gables--holdovers of the Queen Anne style (photo 20).

Later examples have full-width front porches with Tuscan columns and no sawnwork. The hip roof usually features a hip dormer and wide unadorned eaves. They usually have two-bay asymmetrical facades indicative of a four-room or foursquare plan; however, a few have central entrances, perhaps indicative of a central-passage plan. Examples abound throughout the town; some examples are seen at 327 N. Main Street; 623 S. Main Street; 205, 214, and 404 S. Church Street; 122 and 128 W. High Street; a brick example at 312 S. Muhlenberg Street; and 107 W. South Street.

Bungalows were also popular during the 1920s. Examples in Woodstock have central front shed or gable dormers, often wood-shingled walls, and porches with tapered square wooden columns on brick or stone piers. Representative examples are seen at 136 E. Spring Street, 322 S. Commerce Street, 401 N. Church Street, 309 S. Main Street, and 316, 414, and 487 N. Main Street.

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The Colonial Revival style was apparently not as popular as other styles of the early twentieth century in Woodstock. The town has only a few representative examples of the style. Two houses on Muhlenberg Street show the transition from the Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival. The Mulligan House at 207 North Muhlenberg Street was built about 1915. It has massive interior brick chimneys, slightly projecting bays, and a wraparound porch with classical columns and rounded bays. More Colonial Revival in character, but built at an earlier date (ca. 1899), the Phalen House at 155 S. Muhlenberg Street has an elegant two-tier pedimented portico supported by tripled Tuscan columns and flanked by one-story porch extensions. A balustrade adorned with urn finials extends across the roofs of the porch extensions. A large lunette with tracery graces the tympanum of the front pediment and a Palladian window is seen at the southern elevation. Indicated on the 1899 Sanborn map (complete with portico), this house is an unusually early and sophisticated example of the Colonial Revival style.

The Colonial Revival style is perhaps best represented by the Clyde Walton House located at 225 N. Muhlenberg Street. Probably the largest house in Woodstock, the 2 1/2-story brick residence has a colossal five-bay front portico featuring Scamozzi Ionic columns and a heavy turned balustrade. A central front entrance is flanked by sidelights and has an elliptical fanlight with tracery. Situated above the entrance is a balcony with a cast-iron balustrade. Built in 1914, the house is now known as Muhlenberg Hall and serves as the national headquarters for Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority.

Later Colonial Revival-style houses are seen at 422 and 440 North Main Street. Both built in the 1920s, these rectangular, gable-roofed, frame and weatherboard houses have entrances with fanlights and small pedimented porticos.

The Colonial Revival-style Woodstock High School (now the county school board office) is a large, brick, hip-roofed building constructed in 1914 on West Court Street (photo 24). It features a rusticated brick raised basement, brick quoins, a central entrance classical frontispiece consisting of Doric pilasters and a segmental-arched pediment, and gabled dormers with Palladian windows. A one-story, frame and weatherboard, early-twentieth-century classroom building is also located on the former school grounds.

Two large dwellings built during the 1920s represent the Craftsman or Arts and Crafts movement that was popular throughout the country during the period. The Morrison House at 519 North Main Street is a two-story brick house with a tall hip roof with unusually wide eaves supported by decoratively-sawn rafters. It has a wide porch across the front with square brick columns on rustic stone parapets, a sunroom or sleeping porch located directly above the porch entrance bay, and a porte cochere. The Hoover House at 197 East Court Street is similar, but has a wraparound porch and Prairie-style fenestration.

Churches continued to be built in Woodstock during the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1921 a black Methodist congregation erected a frame and weatherboard church on the corner of North Church and East Locust Streets. Mt. Zion Methodist Church is a simple rectangular building with a corner belfry topped by a pyramidal roof. In 1930 the cornerstone was laid for the Woodstock Christian Church (photo 25) at 109 South Muhlenberg Street. A Gothic Revival-style, coursed stone, nave-plan building, the church has massive buttresses, pointed-arched batten doors, and a rose window with Gothic tracery encircled by brick at the front gable.

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During the 1930s and 1940s two buildings were erected in town that best represent the era in the town's history; the post office and the movie theater. Symbolizing the strong presence of the federal government during the Great Depression, the Woodstock U. S. Post Office (photo 26) was built at 120 South Muhlenberg Street in 1931. Unusual for its Spanish Mission style, it is a brick building with a pantile hip roof, large 12/12 sash windows, and a central entrance with cast-stone ornamentation above. Decorative metal grilles cover vents situated above each window. The Community Theater (photo 3) at 140 Main Street represents the general public's interest in movies of the period. It is a red brick building with yellow brick bands across the front, second-floor casement windows, and a typical marquee.

By 1940 the town of Woodstock had assumed much of the appearance it still has today. Few new buildings have been erected in the historic district since the late 1940s. Although the town has continued to grow beyond its historic boundaries, the historic district still retains the picturesque charm of a small Shenandoah Valley town.

David A. Edwards

WOODSTOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

Note: All resources are contributing unless marked (NC) for noncontributing

Abbe Place

- 330-15-1 221 Abbe Place, ca. 1920, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade
- 2 227 Abbe Place, ca. 1910, two-story frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with front hipped dormer with side addition and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

Cemetery Road

- 3 Town Cemetery, containing approximately 300 gravestones dating from the mid-19th-century to the present.

North Church Street

- 4 113 N. Church St., ca. 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with central shed dormer and full-width one-story porch
- 5 119 N. Church St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with two-bay porch and sunporch.
- 6 123 N. Church St., ca. 1890, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with Italianate cornice and one-story, full-width front porch with decorative sawn details
- 7 124 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular house with Italianate cornice and three-bay porch with decorative sawn details; two-story addition to rear
- 8 127 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular house with Italianate cornice and first-story projecting bay and one-story, full-width porch with decorative sawn details

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- 9 134 N. Church St., mid-to late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and Colonial Revival-style front portico; rear addition; currently Woodstock Library
- 10 135 N. Church St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a front gable and one-story, wraparound front porch
- 11 136 N. Church St., ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style house with a wide shed dormer at front, wide overhanging eaves, and a three-bay shed-roofed porch
- 12 143 N. Church St., late-19th-century, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with three hip dormers, and a one-story, three-bay front porch
- 13 149 N. Church St., 1950s, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 14 154 N. Church St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with front facing gable and one-story, screened front porch addition
- 15 158 N. Church St., Mt. Zion United Methodist Church, 1921, one-story, frame and vinyl siding, two-bay, vernacular church with a corner bell tower with bellcast-hipped roof
- 16 219 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and wood balustrade
- 17 220 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story, full-width front porch with turned posts
- 18 222 N. Church St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with stucco, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with gable-roofed portico
- 19 223 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with rear ell and three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes
- 20 224 N. Church St., 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with center shed dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with columns and balustrade
- 21 227 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a front three-bay porch with Tuscan columns.
- 22 230 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular I house with one-story rear addition and one-story, three-bay front porch with decorative sawn details and wooden balustrade
- 23 231 N. Church St., 1950s, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 24 234 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story rear addition and one-story, three-bay, front porch with decorative sawn details
- 25 239 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular dwelling with a one-story three-bay front porch
- 26 240 N. Church St., ca. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, three-bay front porch with shed roof and turned posts

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- 27 304 N. Church St., early-to mid-19th-century, two-story, log and aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, four-bay, glass-enclosed front porch
- 28 308 N. Church St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with side porches (NC)
- 29 310 N. Church St., ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with front facing gable and one-story, three-bay front porch (NC)
- 30 312 N. Church St., ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, frame and artificial siding, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with front facing gable and one-story, three-bay front porch (NC)
- 31 313 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story, three-bay, front porch with Tuscan columns and wood balustrade
- 32 317 N. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story, three-bay, front porch with Tuscan columns
- 33 323 N. Church St., early-to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, three-bay front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn details; partially enclosed
- 34 401 N. Church St., 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and wood shingle, two-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with center gabled dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with columns and wood balustrade

South Church Street

- 35 101 S. Church St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay gable-roofed vernacular house with central front gable and one-story, three-bay, front porch with decorative sawn details; rear addition
- 36 115 S. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular house with one-story, full-width front porch with decorative sawn details; rear additions
- 37 118 S. Church St., mid-to late-19th century, two-story with raised basement, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story, three-bay, front porch with turned posts
- 38 120 S. Church St., 1950s, one-story concrete block, three-bay, front-facing gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 39 131 S. Church St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with dentil cornice and Greek Revival details with second-story central door and one-story front portico with replaced posts
- 40 157 S. Church St., late-18th/early-19th-century, 1 1/2-story, log and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling; originally a log outbuilding
- 41 200 S. Church St., ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular American Foursquare dwelling with four shed dormers and one-story, two-bay front porch with square posts and turned balustrade
- 42 205 S. Church St., ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular American Foursquare dwelling with four hipped dormers and one-story, two-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and wood balustrade
- 43 207 S. Church St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with Greek Revival details and two-story rear ell

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- 44* 211 S. Church St., 1950s, two-story, brick, four-bay, split level dwelling with rear addition (NC); 18th century? one-story log outbuilding on a fieldstone foundation
- 45* 214 S. Church St., ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular American Foursquare dwelling with center dormer and one-story, three-bay front porch with decorative sawn brackets, turned posts, and turned balustrade
- 46* 224 S. Church St., late-18th-century, two-story, log and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with an exterior end stone and brick chimney and a wraparound porch addition
- 47* 321 S. Church St., ca. 1950, one-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 48* 322 S. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with one-story, full-width front porch
- 49* S. Church and E. South Streets, St. Paul's Reformed Church Cemetery; church stood from 1769 to 1869; cemetery contains approximately 100 marked graves with 18th- and 19th-century gravestones; partially enclosed by cast-iron fence
- 50* 323 S. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with decorative sawnwork in central front gable and one-story Colonial Revival portico with paired columns and roof balustrade
- 51* 403 S. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with three-bay front porch and side addition
- 52* 404 S. Church St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with four hipped dormers and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade
- 53* 423 S. Church St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with rear ell and one-story, wraparound porch with turned posts and wooden balustrade

North Commerce Street

- 54* 102 N. Commerce St., 1949, one-story, concrete block with stucco, three-bay, shed-roofed vernacular commercial structure with parapet (NC)
- 55* 113 N. Commerce St., ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, clay tile block, three-bay, gable-roofed commercial structure with a stepped gable false front and two-bay metal canopy over front entrance; 2-story frame and weatherboard warehouse to the north, originally a fertilizer warehouse, currently Treasureland Surplus Co.
- 56* 127 N. Commerce St., ca. 1940, two-story, concrete block, gable-roofed, vernacular-commercial building; originally a farm machinery repair shop

South Commerce Street

- 57* 105 S. Commerce St. late-19th-century to early-20th-century, one-story, frame and weatherboard garage with combination gable and hip roof
- 58* 124 S. Commerce St., early-20th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building; formerly Woodstock Sheet Metal Shop; originally a planing mill

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- 59* 133 S. Commerce St., ca. 1840, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Greek Revival-style, Judge Mark Bird House with one-story, three-bay front porch with Ionic columns and wooden balustrade; original front faces South Muhlenberg St.
- 60* 140 S. Commerce St., ca. 1940, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed commercial warehouse/shop
- 61* 156 S. Commerce St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed commercial warehouse/shop; originally a cooper shop and barrel warehouse; currently B&L Discount House
- 62* 159 S. Commerce St., ca. 1930, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, commercial building with front pent roof and modern windows and doors; originally Valley Builders Supply Co.; currently Methodist Church Food Pantry
- 63* 212 S. Commerce St., ca. 1890, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, three-bay, vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay porch with Tuscan columns
- 64* 213 S. Commerce St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story, full-width front porch with turned posts
- 65* 215 S. Commerce St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular house with central front gable, bracketed cornice and one-story, three-bay front porch with square posts and sawn brackets; rear addition; moved from lot at 220 S. Muhlenberg St.
- 66* 218 S. Commerce St., ca. 1920, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, three-bay dwelling with wraparound porch and central brick chimney
- 67* 221 S. Commerce St., 1960s, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with projecting central pavilion (NC)
- 68* 222 S. Commerce St., 1960s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Modern vernacular dwelling with front facing gable, and gable-roofed, three-bay front porch with iron supports (NC)
- 69* 228 S. Commerce St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed Victorian vernacular dwelling with projecting two-story, central pavilion and one-story, modern full-width front porch with turned posts and simple balustrade
- 70* 238 S. Commerce St., late-19th-century, two-story frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular house with a one-story front porch with turned posts and turned balustrade
- 71* 309 S. Commerce St., ca. 1950, one-story on partial raised basement, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 72* 313 S. Commerce St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-front facing, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling
- 73* 322 S. Commerce St., ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame with wood shingle, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with large central dormer and one-story front porch with square posts and wood balustrade
- 74* 326 S. Commerce St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with a central shed dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade
- 75* 330 S. Commerce St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame with wood shingle, three-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with a central shed dormer and one-story, three-bay front porch with square posts and stick balustrade

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- 76 412 S. Commerce St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling with a central shed dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade

East Court Street

- 77 114 E. Court St., Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 1882, Gothic Revival-style, 7-course American-bond brick, building with corner bell/entrance tower with pyramidal steeple and Gothic-arched stained-glass windows
- 78 122 E. Court St., Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory, early-20th-century, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with two side and one front pedimented gable dormers, side addition, and one-story, two-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes and stick balustrade
- 79 123 E. Court St., 1970s, one-story, brick, three-bay, false mansard-roofed commercial structure (NC)
- 80 142 E. Court St., Woodstock Presbyterian Church, 1868; remodeled 1892, 1-story, three-bay, front-facing gable-roofed, 5-course American-bond brick, Italianate-style church with square louvered belfry, round-arched stained-glass windows with hoods; modern Sunday school addition
- 81 197 E. Court St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling with central front dormer and wraparound porch with Craftsman-style square posts on brick piers and porte-cochere
- 82 201 E. Court St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular I house with Italianate cornice and one-story, three-bay front porch with spindle frieze, turned posts and balustrade, and decorative sawn details; large rear addition
- 83 204 E. Court St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame and wood-shingled, two-bay, gabled-roofed workshop (originally a carpentry shop) with wide double-leaf front doors, each with twelve lights
- 84 205 E. Court St., late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a gabled front porch
- 85 209 E. Court St., late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, eight-bay, gable-roofed woodworking and planing factory with large 6/6 sash windows and entrances with transoms (originally Joseph Fravel Furniture and Sash, Door, & Blind Factory)
- 86 230 E. Court St., late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two front entrances, an exterior end brick chimney, and a three-bay porch with Tuscan columns

West Court Street

- 87 115 W. Court St., ca. 1900, two-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed Italianate-style commercial structure with bracketed cornice and segmental-arched windows; modern alterations at entrance and windows
- 88 118 W. Court St., 1890s, 2 1/2-story, brick with stone foundation, three-bay Romanesque Revival County Office Building (originally Shenandoah County Bank & Trust) with corbeled brickwork, blind fanlights over first-story openings and paired windows on the second story flanked by colonettes
- 89 125 W. Court St., 1950s, two-story, brick, Woodstock Fire Department (NC)
- 90 126 W. Court St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard office with a brick, mid-20th-century, one-story, front addition (originally a dwelling)

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- 91 128-130 W. Court St., 1910-20; remodeled 1950s, two-story, brick first-story, frame and aluminum-sided second-story, five-bay, shed-roofed office building with large storefront windows and projecting shed-roofed canopy supported by metal poles
- 92 132-134 W. Court St., 1925-1930, two-story, brick, concrete block with brick facade, seven-bay, shed-roofed commercial structure with three-bay porch across front; modern window and door alterations
- 93 136-138 W. Court St., late-19th-century, three-story, frame with stuccoed facade, shed-roofed, commercial vernacular commercial building
- 94 137 W. Court St., ca. 1910, two-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed Victorian commercial structure with metal modillion cornice and large storefront bay window; currently Woodstock Museum
- 95 140-142 W. Court St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, shed-roofed commercial store/dwelling with original storefront intact
- 96 146 W. Court St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with cupola and one-story, full-width front porch with square posts with decorative sawn brackets and wooden balustrade
- 97 208 W. Court St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with two front gable dormers (NC)
- 98 213 W. Court St., old post office, early-20th-century, two-story, frame with stucco, four-bay, gable-roofed, Commercial vernacular structure with front stepped-gable parapet and large storefront windows
- 99 215 W. Court St., 1950s, two-story, brick, four-bay, front-facing gable-roofed commercial structure remodeled in 1970s (NC)
- 100 301 W. Court St., Triplett Mill, 1904-1909, two-story on raised basement, frame with vertical siding, five-bay, front-facing gable-roofed vernacular structure with pent roof along front and east side
- 101 403 W. Court St., Woodstock High School, 1914, 2 1/2-story on raised basement, brick, eight-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style structure with quoins and segmental-pedimented frontispiece, asymmetrical fenestration and central front dormer with Palladian window; currently serves as school board offices; large frame and weatherboard outbuilding once used as Woodstock Elementary School
- 102 407 W. Court St., ca. 1900, 2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with turret and wraparound porch with Tuscan colonettes and stick balustrade

Dingledine Street

- 103 214-216 Dingledine St., 1940s, two-story, concrete block, four-bay, front gable-roofed vernacular duplex with gabled two-bay front portico (NC)
- 104 218-220 Dingledine St., 1940s, two-story, concrete block, four-bay, front gable-roofed vernacular duplex with gabled two-bay front portico (NC)
- 105 222-224 Dingledine St., 1940s, two-story, concrete block, four-bay, front gable-roofed vernacular duplex with gabled two-bay front portico (NC)

East Foundry Street

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- 106 112 E. Foundry St., mid-to late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, full-width front porch with square posts and wooden balustrade
- 107 114 E. Foundry St., 1920s, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling
- 108 119 E. Foundry St., 1987, two-story, brick and frame with aluminum siding, gable-roofed apartment building (NC)
- 109 121 E. Foundry St., 1987, two-story, brick and frame with aluminum siding, gable-roofed apartment building (NC)

West Foundry Street

- 110 109 W. Foundry St., 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 111 110 W. Foundry St., 1960s, one-story, brick, 5-bay, flat-roofed daycare center (NC)
- 112 111 W. Foundry St., 1950s, one-story, frame and asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 113 113 W. Foundry St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 114 115 W. Foundry St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 115 116 W. Foundry St., 1950s, one-story, concrete block, four-bay, gable-roofed commercial building, (Wayside Cleaners and Laundromat) with later front extension (NC)
- 116 120 W. Foundry St., 1950s, one-story, brick, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular dwelling (NC)

East High Street

- 117 110 E. High St., 1950s, one-story, brick gable-roofed commercial building with false front; originally a grocery store (NC)
- 118 126 E. High St., 1904-1909, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with pedimented dormers and one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade
- 119 127-139 E. High St., Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1884, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival-style church with a central front bell/entrance tower with open belfry and pyramidal roof; pointed-arched windows, brick corbeling, 1955 wing added; cemetery containing approximately 100 gravestones north and east of church-earliest gravestone appears to date from 1822

West High Street

- 120 119 W. High St., 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with front-facing gable and Tudor-style detailing (NC)
- 121 122 W. High St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with hip dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade
- 122 128 W. High St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with four hip dormers and a one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade

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-123 223 W. High St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wood balustrade

-124 303 W. High St., third quarter 19th-century, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed church with Italianate bracketed cornice; adaptively reused as apartment building with extensive modern alterations. (NC due to alterations)

Hughes Street

-125 118 W. Hughes St., ca. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame and modern wood siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, full-width front porch with chamfered posts

Lawyers Row

-126 (1) Shenandoah County Titles, Inc., early-19th-century, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed office

-127 (2) Hair Doctors, early-19th-century, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed office (originally) with a corbeled brick cornice

-128 (3) Shenandoah Co. Parks and Recreation Department, early-19th-century, one-story, brick, two-bay, gable-roofed office with a corbeled brick cornice and a four-light transom

-129 (4) Morris & Newman, Land Surveyors, early-19th-century, one-story, frame with weatherboard, gable-roofed office on a stone foundation

-130 (5) Rinker, Land Surveyor, early-19th-century, one-story, frame with weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed, office with 6/6 sash windows, a transom over one entrance, and a box cornice

(330-110) -131 (6) Wickham House, 1780s, two-story, log and frame with weatherboard, gable-roofed house with a stone foundation, small 6/6 sash windows, interior brick chimney, side bay window, wood cornice with dentils, and a Victorian wooden porch with chamfered posts and decorative sawnwork

East Locust Street

-131 114 E. Locust St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and stucco, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central front dormer and screened wraparound porch

-132 202 E. Locust St., ca. 1924, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with a three-bay front porch

West Locust Street

-133 106 W. Locust St., Cassia Lodge #142, 1971, one-story, frame with brick veneer and aluminum siding, one-bay, gable-roofed vernacular meeting hall on a raised basement (NC)

-134 109 W. Locust St., ca. 1950, two-story, brick, gable-roofed dwelling (NC)

-135 115 W. Locust St., ca. 1940, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed commercial/residential building with a gabled entrance porch, porte cochere, and 6/1 sash windows

-136 402 W. Locust St., ca. 1900, 3 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular commercial building with shed-roofed canopy across front and 4/4 sash windows; originally Boyer Co. Wholesale Grocers

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Shenandoah County, Virginia

-137 407 W. Locust St., late-19th-century, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, mansard-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with octagonal corner tower and front hip dormer and two-tiered porch with decorative sawn details, second tier screened; 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding tenant house

-138 411 W. Locust St., early-20th-century, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with projecting wall dormers and 6/6 sash windows

North Main Street

-139 100-102 N. Main St., late-19th-century remodeled ca. 1930, two-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed vernacular commercial structure with parapet; currently Sovran Bank

(1330-2) 103 N. Main St., 1795, two-story, cut limestone, seven-bay, gable-roofed Shenandoah County Courthouse with a 1929 two-story Tetra-style Tuscan portico with a full pediment, interior end stone chimneys, 12/12 and 8/12 double-sash windows, and a hexagonal cupola with a bellcast roof topped by a spire and iron finial; listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1973

-140 109 N. Main St., Walton Law Office, mid-19th-century, one-story, brick, two-bay, gable-roofed Greek Revival-style office with a two-bay, flat-roofed portico with Tuscan columns; currently Sassy Systems Computer Store

-141 110 N. Main St., ca. 1940, two-story, brick with Carrara glass panels cladding first story, seven-bay, shed-roofed vernacular commercial structure with panelled brick parapet and large storefront windows; currently C & M Auto Parts and Service

-142 111 N. Main St., 1960s, two-story, brick, five-bay, false mansard-roofed commercial structure; currently Grabill and Grabill, Attorneys (NC)

-143 112 N. Main St., ca. 1940, one-story, brick, two-bay, shed-roofed commercial building; currently Snyder's Dry Cleaners

-144 116 N. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed store/dwelling with enlarged storefront windows, 6/1 sash second-floor windows, an entrance with transom and sidelights, and interior end brick chimneys; currently Greene Gallery and Shenandoah Sports

-145 117-119 N. Main St., early-to mid-19th-century, two-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed store/dwelling with enlarged storefront windows; 2/2 sash second-floor windows, central entrance with four-light transom, and interior end chimney; currently Woodstock Family Restaurant and Central Barber Shop

-146 123 N. Main St., Schmitt Building, 1885, 2 1/2-story, brick, five-bay, mansard-roofed Second Empire-style drugstore/dwelling with bracketed cornice; 1940s storeroom addition; currently Five Star Printing, Radio Shack, and apartments on second floor.

-147 124 N. Main St., 1989, two-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular structure serving as office building (NC)

-148 127 N. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular office/residence with modernized first floor and 6/6 sash windows above

-149 132 N. Main St., 1830?, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, five-bay, gable-roofed Greek Revival/Italianate-style dwelling with later bracketed cornice, small portico, and pent roof over first floor; adaptively re-used as office building; currently Intellectual Arts Building

-150 133 N. Main St., Woodstock town offices, 1970s?, one-story, concrete block, seven-bay, flat-roofed with false mansard building; metered parking lot in front (NC)

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- 151 140 N. Main St., Community Theater, ca. 1930, one-story, five-bay, brick, flat-roofed with parapet building with decorative brickwork, 2nd-story casement windows, and marquee
- 152 143 N. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes and stick balustrade; currently offices and apartments
- 153 144 N. Main St., mid-to late-19th-century, two story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and one-story, four-bay front porch with spindle frieze, turned posts, and turned balustrade; 4/2 sash windows, front bay window
- 154 147 N. Main St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with 1/1 sash windows, interior end brick chimneys, and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and roof balustrade
- 155 148 N. Main St. ca. 1890, 1 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch with turned posts; currently used as office building
- 156 153 N. Main St., mid-to late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable with decorative sawnwork and three-bay front porch with square posts and stick balustrade; two-bay side addition, one-story front bay projection added and two-story rear addition; currently used as commercial/residential building
- 157 156 N. Main St., early-to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with Greek Revival-style detailing with three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade
- 158 159 N. Main St., ca. 1930, three-story, brick, three-bay, flat-roofed commercial structure with arched entrance, portico with tall Tuscan columns and paired sash windows with metal awnings; currently Dellinger Funeral Home
- 159 162 N. Main St., ca. 1870, two-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed Italianate-style dwelling with a bracketed cornice, front portico with Doric columns, central entrance with transom and sidelights, and 4/4 sash windows
- 160 164 N. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and stucco, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a central front gable, rear addition, and first-floor brick veneer and plate-glass windows; currently Shenandoah Video
- 161 200 N. Main St., First Virginia Bank, 1980s, two-story, brick, five-bay, hip-roofed commercial structure (NC)
- 162 201 N. Main St., mid-to late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a log rear ell and 6/6 sash windows
- 163 207 N. Main St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central front hip dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade; currently Shenandoah Herald Offices
- 164 214 N. Main St., Haun-Magruder, Inc., 1980s, one-story, brick, four-bay, mansard-roofed commercial structure (NC)
- 165 227 N. Main St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay vernacular dwelling with a projecting gabled front ell, one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade, and 1/1 sash windows
- 166 228 N. Main St., ca. 1909, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central front hip dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade; currently WAMM Radio Station

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- 167 231 N. Main St., mid-to late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard on stone foundation, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story rear addition, bracketed cornice, 6/6 sash windows, and central entrance with transom
- 168 234 N. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a one-story, two-bay front porch with turned posts and stick balustrade
- 169 237 N. Main St., early to mid-19th-century, three-bay, two-story, frame and weatherboard dwelling enlarged ca. 1905 to five-bays: gable-roofed I house with central front gable; 1 1/2-story frame and weatherboard outbuilding converted to apartment at rear
- 170 238 N. Main St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with one-story, full-width front porch with square posts and stick balustrade
- 171 242 N. Main St., early to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with rear addition and front portico with Tuscan columns; two-story porch on Foundry St. side
- (330-1) 302 N. Main St., early to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame or log and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story, three-bay side wing, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows and transoms over front entrances
- 172 303 N. Main St., originally St. John Bosco Roman Catholic Church, 1888, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed Gothic Revival-style church with projecting gabled entrance vestibule; currently used as St. John Bosco Catholic Church hall
- 173 305 N. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular dwelling with a projecting gabled front ell and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade; currently Blessed Trinity Convent
- 174 310 N. Main St., ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central front hip dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with square wooden posts on brick piers and stick balustrade
- 175 315 N. Main St., St. John Bosco Catholic Church, 1970s, one-story, concrete block with rubble front facade, octagonal modern church structure with cupola (NC)
- 176 315 N. Main St. currently; St. John Bosco Catholic Church offices, ca. 1930, two-story, frame and stucco, gable-roofed, English cottage-style dwelling with 6/1 sash and casement windows, enclosed porch and steeply-pitched roof
- 177 316 N. Main St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with large shed-roofed front dormer and full-width front porch with square posts and wooden balustrade
- 178 326 N. Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with projecting gabled front ell and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade
- 179 401 N. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story gable-roofed rear addition; updated first-story windows and front door trim
- 180 402 N. Main St., late-18th-century, remodeled 1870s, two-story, weatherboard over log, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with later side bay projection and 1840s brick rear addition; log outbuilding
- 181 409 N. Main St., Old Toll House, late-18th- to early-19th-century, two-story, weatherboard over log, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with two-story rear addition and one-story, three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork

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- 182 414 N. Main St., ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and wood shingle, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with large central shed-roofed dormer and full-width front porch with square posts on a stone parapet
- 183 415 N. Main St., 1904, 2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, cross gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with Queen Anne-style detailing and five-bay wraparound porch with slender Tuscan columns and turned wooden balustrade
- 184 422 N. Main St., ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style dwelling with pedimented front portico with Tuscan columns
- 185 425 N. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with later one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; 20th-century rear addition
- 186 433 N. Main St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, three-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with four pedimented gable dormers and one-story, full-width, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; small rear addition
- 187 440 N. Main St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style dwelling with side addition and pedimented gable portico with paired Tuscan columns
- 188 441 N. Main St., ca. 1920, two-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with one-story, partially enclosed wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and stick balustrade; currently used as Northwestern Community Services
- 189 455 N. Main St., ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch with paired Tuscan columns; currently Walter Enterprises
- 190 467 N. Main St., 1921, 2 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed side addition
- 191 469 N. Main St., 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame with wood shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with large shed-roofed dormer and full-width front porch with square posts on stone piers; one-bay, flat-roofed side addition
- 192 487 N. Main St., 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with large shed-roofed dormer and full-width front porch with square posts on stone piers
- 193 489 N. Main St., ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with two-bay portico with square posts on brick piers
- 194 505 N. Main St., 1960s, one-story, brick, four-bay, front facing gable-roofed commercial structure (NC)
- 195 519 N. Main St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling with central projecting second-story sleeping porch and full-width front porch with brick supports on stone parapets; porch extended to form porte-cochere
- 196 521 N. Main st. 1940s, one-story, brick, seven-bay, gable-roofed commercial structure with step gable ends; currently Master Craft Carpet
- 197 525 N. Main St., 1920, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum or vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with central front shed-roofed dormer and full-width front porch with paired square posts on brick piers

South Main Street

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- 198* 101 S. Main St., 1908, two-story, brick, gable-roofed vernacular commercial structure with twin gables with modern mansard roof added over first-floor storefront; currently Woodstock Office Supply
- 199* 103 S. Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, brick, Victorian commercial structure with pressed metal cornice and modern mansard roof over first-floor storefront; currently Shenandoah Valley Health Services
- 200* 109-111 S. Main St., ca. 1910, two-story, brick, flat-roofed vernacular commercial structure with brick pilasters and segmental-arched second-story windows; currently Walton and Smoot Pharmacy
- 201* 112 S. Main St., Shenandoah County Courthouse and Jail, 1977, two-story, gable-roofed Classical Revival-style structure with tetrastyle Doric portico and octagonal cupola (NC)
- 202* 117 S. Main St., 1950s, one-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial structure; currently Dollar General Stores (NC)
- 203* 118 S. Main St., ca. 1900, 3-story, brick, Victorian Italianate commercial structure with pressed metal cornice, ashlar quoins, and remodeled first floor
- 204* 120 S. Main St., early-19th-century, two-story, gable-roofed vernacular structure with remodeled first floor; currently Country Homes Real Estate
- 205* 121 S. Main St., 1920s, two-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial structure with pressed metal cornice; currently China Royal Restaurant
- 206* 123-125 S. Main St., ca. 1920, two-story, brick commercial building with a two-story, two-level porch (second level enclosed)
- 207* 124 S. Main St., ca. 1940, two-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial structure with late-20th-century second-story porch; currently Family Vision Clinic
- 208* 128-132 S. Main St., ca. 1890, two-story, frame with weatherboard and stucco and brick veneer, heavily-altered, mansard-roofed commercial structure with one-story, two-bay porch with round supports; currently Beidlers Furniture Store and Speedy Printing and Copying
- 209* 129 S. Main St., early-19th-century (?), two-story, square-notched log, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling/commercial building with interior end brick chimney and modern windows and doors.
- 210* 131 S. Main St., ca. 1930, two-story, concrete block with brick veneer, flat-roofed commercial structure; currently Northern Virginia Daily Newspaper office
- 211* 134-138 S. Main St., ca. 1930, three-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial structure with stepped parapet, Arts and Crafts-style brickwork, and second and third-floor apartment balconies; currently Fink's Jewelers and Rinkers Barber Shop
- 212* 135 S. Main St., 1990, two-story, concrete and brick veneer, gable-roofed commercial building (NC)
- 213* 139 S. Main St., early-to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with Italianate bracketed cornice with dentil molding; brick veneer first-floor facade addition; currently real estate office
- 214* 140 S. Main St., early- 19th-century, two-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with interior end chimneys, parapeted gables, and a wraparound porch with square posts
- 215* 145 S. Main St., 1868, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed dwelling

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- 216* 146 S. Main St., 1834, two-story, brick, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with early-20th-century, full-width, two-level front porch with pedimented gable
- 217* 150 S. Main St., late-19th-century dwelling with ca. 1930 remodeling, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with one-story entry porch; currently antique shop and doctor's office
- 218* 158 S. Main St., Farmers and Merchants National Bank, 1980, one-story, brick, cross gable-roofed structure (NC)
- 219* 161 S. Main St., Dominion Bank, 1980s, one-story, brick, mansard-roofed commercial structure (NC)
- 220* 201 S. Main St., 1995 Modern commercial building (NC)
- 221* 202 S. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed Greek Revival-style house with a one-story, three-bay, Italianate-style porch with cast-iron cresting, turned balusters, square posts, and decorative sawn details; rear addition; currently Dee's Lighting Center and Garrison's House Counseling
- 222* 210-212 S. Main St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with partially enclosed wraparound front porch with central two-tiered portico
- 223* 216 S. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, cross gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with partially enclosed wraparound porch
- 224* 217 S. Main St., late-18th-century? two-story, log clad with weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with rear ell; reputedly second oldest house in Woodstock
- 225* 223 S. Main St., mid-to late-19th-century, 2-story, frame and weatherboard with random rubble foundation, gable-roofed vernacular house with central front gable and one-story porch with decorative sawnwork
- 226* 224 S. Main St., ca. 1909, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay windows, hip dormers, and a wraparound porch with square posts; currently Blackwell Financial Service
- 227* 227 S. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and wood shingle, three-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with central front gable, one-story, full-width front porch, and a fanlight over the front entrance
- 228* 228 S. Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with twin two-story bay windows with pedimented gables flanking a central entrance
- 229* 234 S. Main St., 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard with field stone and brick foundation, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable
- 230* 235 S. Main St., St. Paul's United Church of Christ, ca. 1869, brick church remodeled in Romanesque Revival style in 1895 with stained-glass window with tracery and 4-level bell tower; 20th-century brick side addition
- 231* 236 S. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with enclosed full-width front porch and 20th-century side addition; currently Shenandoah County Social Services
- 232* 301 S. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed vernacular house with rear ell and Colonial Revival porch
- 233* 309 S. Main St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with central shed dormer and two-bay shed-roofed porch

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-
- 234 315 S. Main St., 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with central front gable and later large first-story storefront windows; currently Mac's Coin Laundry
 - 235 316 S. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a two-bay side addition and five-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
 - 236 319 S. Main St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular house with enclosed three-bay front porch; currently beauty shop and apartments
 - 237 322 S. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with Italianate bracketed cornice with dentils, doors with transoms and sidelights; three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork; fieldstone wall across front of yard; rear addition; currently Spring Hollow Antiques
 - 238 325 S. Main St., ca. 1900? one-story, frame and vertical weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular structure with a false mansard roof at front; currently The Spring House Restaurant (NC-due to extensive alterations)
 - 239 336 S. Main St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with one gable dormer, one asymmetrical gable, and a three-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade
 - 240 339 S. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with a central front gable and a gable-roofed porch and rear addition; currently ChenTel Services Company
 - 241 403 S. Main St., mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a four-light transom over a central entrance and 6/6 sash windows
 - 242 412 S. Main St., ca. 1980, two-story, brick, ten-bay, gable-roofed commercial structure (NC)
 - 243 415 S. Main St., ca. 1910, 2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade; currently Colonial Hair Connection
 - 244 422 S. Main St., ca. 1920, 2-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with four hip dormers and wraparound porch with square posts on brick piers; ca. 1930 concrete garage
 - 245 423 S. Main St., ca. 1909, 2-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay windows topped by a gable and a wraparound porch with square posts and wooden balustrade
 - 246 505 S. Main St., 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard with fish scale shingles on second floor, three-bay, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with projecting side gables and wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters; gabled second-floor porch with arched bays; windows with Queen Anne upper sashes
 - 247 509 S. Main St., ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, random fieldstone, flat-roofed dwelling with hip-roofed belvedere and two-bay front porch with stone posts; attached porte cochere; random rubble stone retaining walls
 - 248 521 S. Main St., ca. 1909, two-story frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a front projecting ell and three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade
 - 249 527 S. Main St., ca. 1909, 2 1/2-story, brick, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay, hip-roofed porch with turned posts and turned balustrade
 - 250 530 S. Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with one-story, one-bay front porch with square posts and stick balustrade

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- 251 543 S. Main St., 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asymmetrical front gable and wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork
- 252 550 S. Main St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a central front gable and a one-bay, broken pedimented porch
- 253 551 S. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with decorative sawnwork
- 254 603 S. Main St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, and decorative sawnwork
- 255 611 S. Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade
- 256 621 S. Main St., ca. 1890, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and one-story wraparound porch with a second-floor, one-bay, shed-roofed porch at front
- 257 623 S. Main St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central hip dormer and one-story wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns

Massanutten Military Academy

- (330-3) 1) Riddleberger Hall, 1880s, 2 1/2-story, brick, mansard-roofed, Italianate/Second Empire-style, Massanutten Academy Alumni Association building with paired 4/6 sash windows, a bracketed hood over the front entrance which has sidelights and a transom, and three segmental-arched front dormers; originally the home of U.S. Senator Harrison H. Riddleberger; mansard-roof added when dwelling became academy in 1899
- (330-5) → 2) Lantz Hall, 1907, three-story, seven-bay, hip-roofed, brick, Collegiate Gothic-style, educational building with central front three-stage rectangular tower with crenelated parapets atop octagonal corner towers, three-bay entrance arcade featuring Tudor-arched bays and crenelated parapet; 1/1 sash windows, some with Tudor-arched heads; 1926 rear brick ell; listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1992
- 258 3) Harrison Hall, 1923, three-story, brick, flat-roofed, Collegiate Gothic-style educational building with pilasters, parapets, and paired 9/9 sash windows
- 259 4) Benchoff Hall, 1956, two-story, brick, fourteen-bay, gable-roofed, Collegiate Gothic-style educational building with turrets, and crenelated parapets (NC)
- 260 5) War Memorial Gymnasium, 1970s, brick, seven-bay, flat-roofed, modern educational/recreational building (NC)

Massanutten Heights

- 261 408 Massanutten Heights, late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with wraparound porch with turned posts and turned balustrade
- 262 412 Massanutten Heights, 1960s, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with cast-aluminum supports and balustrade (NC)
- 263 508 Massanutten Heights, 1950s, one-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with one-bay gable-roofed front porch with brick supports; basement garage (NC)
- 264 516 Massanutten Heights, 1960s, one-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with asymmetrical front gable; basement garage (NC)

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-265 524 Massanutten Heights, ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with front hip dormer and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade; rear additions

-266 530 Massanutten Heights, 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and wood shingle, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with a central gable dormer and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

-267 536 Massanutten Heights, ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with a one-story, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

-268 548 Massanutten Heights, ca. 1905, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed transitional Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival-style dwelling with symmetrical two-story bay windows topped with gables, a central hip dormer, and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wood balustrade

-269 600 Massanutten Heights, ca. 1910, 2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

North Muhlenberg Street

-270 103 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular dwelling with cornice of bracketed modillions and dentils, central front dormer, and a one-story, four-bay front porch with square posts and bracketed eaves

-271 105 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with front asymmetrical gable and one-story, two-bay front porch with cast-aluminum supports; original wraparound porch removed

-272 115 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with front gables and one-story, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade; second-story porch over entry

-273 118 N. Muhlenberg St., 1885, 2 1/2-story, brick, hip-roofed, Queen-Anne-style Morgan L. Walton House with a corner octagonal tower, segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with fluted Ionic columns on stone piers and a stone parapet; currently the Susan B. Miller Nursing Home

-274 125 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1890, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with spindle work in the front gable and a one-story, wraparound porch with turned posts, spindle-frieze, and decorative sawn details

-275 134 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling with a two-story bay window topped by a gable and a one-story, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

-276 138 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular dwelling with front gable and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade

-277 139 N. Muhlenberg St., 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style William Ford House with front gable, side bay window, and wraparound porch with Ionic colonettes and simple balustrade

-278 150 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns

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- 279* 151 N. Muhlenberg St., 1924, two-story, tile block and stucco, four-bay, gable-roofed, English Cottage-style dwelling with a bracketed shed-roofed hood over a segmental-arched entrance, 6/6 sash windows, and stuccoed chimneys with chimney pots
- 280* 158 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a full-width front porch with square tapered wood columns on stone piers and a central brick chimney
- 281* 204 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1960, one-story, gable-roofed, brick, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 282* 207 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling with hip dormers, large interior brick chimneys, and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns
- 283* 208 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1950, one-story, frame and bricktex, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 284* 225 N. Muhlenberg St., 1914, 2 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style Clyde Walton House with a two-story, one-level, Ionic portico with rounded front projection, central entrance with fanlight and sidelights, segmental-arched 12/1 sash windows, and gable dormers; currently national headquarters for Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority
- 285* 226 N. Muhlenberg St., 1890s, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, a central brick chimney, and a three-bay porch with turned posts
- 286* 230 N. Muhlenberg St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, cottage-style dwelling (NC)
- 287* 231-233 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1950, two-story, brick, flat-roofed vernacular apartment building (Miller Apartments) with tripartite windows, a gable-roofed porch, and a parapet (NC)
- 288* 232 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, brick, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 289* 239 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows and a two-bay porch with turned posts
- 290* 306 N. Muhlenberg St., 1970s, two-story, brick and frame, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 291* 307 N. Muhlenberg St., 1950s?, one-story, brick, vernacular apartment building with a false mansard roof, originally Shenandoah Pride Creamery and Office; (NC)
- 292* 312 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows and a central chimney
- 293* 317 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 294* 318 N. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and bricktex, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a central chimney
- 295* 330 N. Muhlenberg St., 1960s, two-story, brick gable-roofed apartment building (Lincoln Apartments) (NC)

South Muhlenberg Street

- 296* 104 S. Muhlenberg St., late-18th-century, two-story, limestone rubble, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular Marshall-Samuels House with later two-tiered portico with paired Tuscan columns, dentil molding, and stone parapet; concrete-block garage southwest of house

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297 109 S. Muhlenberg St., Woodstock Christian Church, 1930, one-story, rock-faced ashlar, front-facing gable-roofed Gothic Revival church with stained-glass windows with tracery, projecting entrance vestibule, and stone buttresses

298 112 S. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1904, two-story, frame and aluminum siding four-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with a central front gable, a three-bay front porch with turned posts, and a front bay window

(330-4) 120 S. Muhlenberg St., U.S. Post Office, 1931, one-story, brick, hip-roofed, Spanish Colonial Revival building with a pantile roof, 12/12 sash windows, and carved stone entrance surround

299 123 S. Muhlenberg St., early to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with dentil cornice, later front porch with decorative cast-iron supports, exterior end brick chimney, and 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows

300 133 S. Muhlenberg St., 1880, two-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed Italianate/Gothic Revival-style Edgar D. Newman House with twin front gables, bracketed cornice, pointed-arched attic windows, round-arched dormer, and a one-story, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and 1905 side wing with mansard roof

301 143 S. Muhlenberg St., early- to mid-19th-century, two-story, brick with stucco cladding, five-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house interior end brick chimneys, Greek Revival door surround, and a front portico addition with Tuscan columns

302 147 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular dwelling with a projecting gabled ell with first-story bay window and wraparound porch with chamfered wooden posts and decorative sawnwork

303 155 S. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1899, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with full-width front porch with wooden balustrade and second-story pedimented gable portico with lunette and Tuscan columns

304 156 S. Muhlenberg St., Woodstock United Methodist Church, 1905, one-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed, Romanesque Revival-style church with round-arched stained-glass windows, buttresses, a castellated parapet, and corner bell tower with pyramidal roof; 1982 brick social hall addition

305 203 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with interior end brick chimneys and a one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes

306 207 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular dwelling with a bracketed cornice, decorative sawnwork in gables, and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and stick balustrade

307 208 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Victorian vernacular dwelling with bracketed cornice and a projecting gabled front ell with decorative sawnwork in gable, a front porch with paired Tuscan colonettes and stick balustrade, a small second-floor porch with a pyramidal roof, and segmental-arched second-floor windows

308 213 S. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1904, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, cross gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with wraparound front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets

309 215 S. Muhlenberg St., 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with two gable dormers (NC)

310 220 S. Muhlenberg St., 1950s, one-story, brick, four-bay, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with recessed porch with cast-iron supports and attached garage (NC)

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- 311 232 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with front portico addition with square posts; two rear additions
- 312 236 S. Muhlenberg St., 1912, 2 1/2-story, brick, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with front gable and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade; rear frame and weatherboard addition
- 313 312 S. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, brick, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed American Foursquare dwelling with central dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and brick parapet
- 314 316 S. Muhlenberg St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade
- 315 321 S. Muhlenberg St., 1940s, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with canopy over front door with cast-aluminum supports (NC)
- 316 323 S. Muhlenberg St., early- to mid-19th-century?, two-story, frame and weatherboard over log?, gable-roofed, vernacular house with interior end brick chimney and a front portico addition with Tuscan columns
- 317 327 S. Muhlenberg St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with modern alterations

East North Street

- 318 111 E. North St., ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling with sable dormers and 6/6 sash windows
- 319 126 E. North St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns
- 320 130 E. North St., ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 3/1 sash windows
- 321 132 E. North St., 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling with two front gable dormers and a one-bay side addition with vertical siding (NC)

West North Street

- 322 116-118 W. North St., 1940s, two-story, frame with stucco four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular duplex with one-bay entry porch (NC)
- 323 120 W. North St., ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with pedimented gable dormers and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns; shed-roofed rear addition
- 324 127 W. North St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with one-story, full-width front porch with turned posts; two rear additions
- 325 130 W. North St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with central front gable and one-story, three-bay front porch
- 326 133 W. North St., 1940s, 1 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling with two front gable dormers (NC)

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-327 136 W. North St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with dentil cornice and one-story, full-width front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets; rear addition

-328 138 W. North St., ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with one-story, one-bay porch with square posts and wooden balustrade

-329 202 W. North St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with one-story, three-bay front porch with turned posts and stick balustrade

-330 215 W. North St., ca. 1910, two-story, brick, flat-roofed, vernacular commercial structure; detached one-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed office to the north; currently Woodstock Town Warehouse; originally Chapin Sacks Ice Cream Manufacturers and later Southern Dairies Ice Cream Distributors

School Street

-331 106 School St., 1950s, one-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with lower level garage (NC)

-332 108 School St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with central front gable, bracketed cornice, and one-story, three-bay front porch with decorative sawn details

East South Street

-333 104 E. South St., 1950s, one-story, frame with dressed ashlar veneer, three-bay, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

-334 105 E. South St., ca. 1980, one-story, flat-roofed, brick Shenandoah Telephone Co. building (NC)

West South Street

-335 103 W. South St., 1970s, one-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with front gable; adaptively reused as Woodstock Surgical Clinic (NC)

-336 107 W. South St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with front hip dormer and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns

East Spring Street

-337 128 E. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a projecting gabled front ell and one-story, two-bay front porch with decorative sawn details and turned posts

-338 136 E. Spring St., 1920s, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with full-width front porch with square brick columns

-339 144 E. Spring St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with rear ell and one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes

West Spring Street

-340 100 W. Spring St., Jefferson National Bank, 1970s, one-story, brick, mansard-roofed commercial structure (NC)

-341 106 W. Spring St., early-20th-century, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with modified windows on front facade; originally may have served as a garage to 236 S. Main St.

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- 342 124 W. Spring St., Will House, early to mid-19th-century?, two-story, log with stucco, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with rear addition; remodeled in 1980s
- 343 125 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and one-story, front portico with Tuscan columns and balustraded deck; ca. 1904 side addition
- 344 135 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I house with central front gable and one-story, front portico with square posts
- 345 144 W. Spring St., Stickley Hall, 1868, two-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed, Italianate-style dwelling with a bracket and dentil cornice and a one-story, front porch with balustraded deck and bracketed cornice
- 346 145 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, L-shaped vernacular dwelling with projecting front ell with bracketed cornice and one-story, two-bay front porch with spindle frieze, turned balustrade, and paired Tuscan columns and square posts on paneled piers
- 347 203 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a front shed dormer; original porch removed
- 348 211 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a one-story, full-width front porch with square posts
- 249 223 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a one-story, three-bay front porch with modern posts and balustrade
- 350 303 W. Spring St., ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-story, full-width front porch with square columns
- 351 305-307 W. Spring St., ca. 1950, two-story, concrete block, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular duplex with one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed porch (NC)
- 352 311 W. Spring St., 1920s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns
- 353 313 W. Spring St., 1950s, 1 1/2-story, concrete block, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 354 321 W. Spring St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, pyramidal-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with three hip dormers and a one-story, two-bay front porch with turned posts
- 355 335 W. Spring St., Rockingham Cooperative Farm Bureau, Inc., 1950s, one-story, concrete block with brick facade, flat-roofed, commercial structure with large storefront windows (NC)
- 356 343 W. Spring St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a front gable and a one-story, full-width front porch with chamfered posts and altered balustrade
- 357 349 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes and wooden balustrade
- 358 355 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-story, three-bay porch with turned posts and sawn brackets

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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

- 359 359 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house with two front doors, rear addition, and a one-story, full-width front porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, and sawn brackets
- 360 365 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a one-story, three-bay front porch with modern metal colonettes
- 361 371 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with rear ell and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns
- 362 407 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan colonettes
- 363 411 W. Spring St., late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay porch with cast-metal supports

Walnut Street

- 364 302 Walnut St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a central front gable over a second-story bay window and a one-story, one-bay porch with tripled square posts

-365 327 N Main St. St John Bosco Rectory
Ann. Foursquare

-366 between 104 + 112 S. Muhlenberg St.
2 story brick bldg.

-367 behind P.O. on Muhlenberg St.
Mark Bird Hse / J.D. Peen Estate

-368 148 S. Muhlenberg St.
Eva Bargett Hall.

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**Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Woodstock Historic District contains most of the historic commercial, residential, religious, industrial, and educational buildings of the small town of Woodstock, which is located in central Shenandoah County in the northern Shenandoah Valley. Established as a town by act of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1761, Woodstock emerged as the county seat of newly formed Dunmore County in 1772 (renamed Shenandoah County in 1778). In 1795 a stone courthouse was erected which is considered to be the oldest surviving courthouse west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Since Woodstock was situated on the Valley Turnpike, the Shenandoah Valley's most significant transportation route, and was a depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad, it proved to be a valuable center of commerce and a position of strategic importance during the Civil War. The town's architectural fabric represents a rich variety of building types and styles including the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Collegiate Gothic, Colonial Revival, and Spanish Mission styles.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the 1730s, German and Scotch-Irish pioneers migrated south from Pennsylvania to modern day Shenandoah County. Agriculture continued as the settlers' primary occupation, but many pursued careers as millers, carpenters, and tanners. As a result of its agrarian based economy, the region was sparsely populated and would not witness the development of its first town for twenty years.

On April 2, 1752 Jacob Mueller, a German immigrant who had just recently arrived in the Shenandoah Valley, was granted four hundred acres of unimproved land by Thomas, sixth baron Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck. By 1760, Mueller, through various purchases, accumulated an additional eight hundred acres. Shortly thereafter, he laid out his 1,200 acres into one hundred ninety-two half-acre plots with the remainder designated as either streets or five-acre out lots. Mueller then petitioned the Virginia House of Burgesses for a township. Hoping a town at this location would promote commerce and defend the frontier from enemy incursions, the General Assembly approved the petition, appointed a board of trustees, and established the town of Woodstock on March 31, 1761. In honor of the founder, however, locals called the town Muellerstadt.¹

Thirteen months after Woodstock's incorporation, Mueller conducted a massive land sale which resulted in the purchases of forty-four of his half-acre lots. In all likelihood, the buyers, six of whom were members of the board of trustees, envisioned Woodstock becoming a county seat for a newly formed county and saw their purchases as worthy investments. Four years later, Jacob Mueller died and, in or around 1772, his son-in-law, Abraham Brubaker, assumed proprietorship of the town. In 1774, Brubaker deeded two lots, which are presently located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Court Streets, upon which a courthouse and a jail were to be built.²

The speculative investments of the board of trustees proved to be wise. Two years before Abraham Brubaker sold these properties, Dunmore County was formed and Woodstock was

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Woodstock Historic District
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made the county seat. In 1778, however, the county was renamed Shenandoah. Woodstock remained the county seat and continued to attract new residents and commercial establishments. Because Woodstock was the center of county judicial proceedings, many lawyers resided in the town. By 1820, a collection of law offices, Lawyers Row, was erected just north of the courthouse.³

According to local tradition, after the courthouse lot was purchased, a wooden building was erected that served as the courthouse for twenty-one years. In 1795, however, the county authorized the construction of a two-story limestone courthouse with a cupola. A rectangular, gable-roofed structure topped by an octagonal cupola reminiscent of German Baroque architecture, Woodstock's courthouse is considered to be the oldest surviving courthouse west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The structure also was the scene of mustering during the War of 1812, Mexican-American War, American Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I and II.⁴

Two years before the first courthouse was erected, Peter Muhlenberg, a twenty-six-year-old ordained Anglican and Lutheran minister, arrived in Woodstock. Muhlenberg conducted religious services for the town's German and English citizens and, in 1774, manned a seat in the House of Burgesses. In the wake of the Intolerable Acts, Muhlenberg fixed his attention on revolution rather than theology. For the next two years, he stressed the importance of independence to his congregations and served as the chairman of Dunmore County's Committee of Safety and Correspondence.⁵

By the fall of 1775, Muhlenberg was ordered by the General Assembly to enlist six military regiments, one of which was to be strictly of German stock. During this recruitment binge, the ordained minister delivered a passionate sermon to the Episcopal congregation. To excite listeners and to gain support for the Revolution, he turned to Ecclesiastes 3:1-8, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven ... a time of war and a time of peace." After reading the text, Muhlenberg acknowledged his stance by removing his clerical robe, under which was the uniform of a Continental Army colonel. Apparently, a number of Woodstock's citizens agreed with their minister. By war's end, several townspeople, including Jacob Mueller's son, Christian, had enlisted in the Continental Army.⁶

Throughout the town's history, religion has occupied an important place. Perhaps as early as the colonial period, the Reformed Church began its life in Woodstock. Shortly thereafter, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations followed. By 1774, the vestrymen of Beckford Parish thought it necessary to build a church and a graveyard within the town's boundaries. To facilitate these needs, they purchased from Abraham Brubaker two adjacent lots diagonally across from the courthouse at Main and Court Streets. Presently, the Woodstock Presbyterian Church stands on one of the lots.⁷ Emmanuel Episcopal Church stands on the other lot.

In 1822, one of the three Presbyterian churches in Shenandoah County was located in Woodstock. The sect only recorded fifteen members, but a century later, its congregation had increased to one hundred eleven members.⁸

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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

Prior to the appearance of a Presbyterian church in Woodstock, Francis Asbury, a vociferous and well-received Methodist bishop, visited Woodstock and introduced his version of the gospel to the town. By 1808, eighteen years after Asbury's initial appearance, a Methodist church was erected in the town.⁹

Two years after emancipation, Woodstock's African-American community increased the town's Methodist congregation when it erected Mt. Zion Methodist Church on South Church Street. Shortly thereafter, however, this branch of the denomination moved to a church erected at the corner of North Church and East Locust Streets.¹⁰

Throughout the first forty years of Woodstock's existence, Lutherans and Reformers worshipped together. The popularity of Reverend Peter Muhlenberg, Reverend Henry Moellen, and other prominent Lutheran ministers, however, increased that group's following in Woodstock and, around 1803, construction began on a separate church for the denomination. Completed about twenty years later, the structure stood on the site of the present day Emmanuel Lutheran Church, which was erected in 1884 on East High Street.¹¹

In all likelihood, the Reformers followed the lead of the Lutherans and built their own church. Although St Paul's Reformed Church, according to local tradition, existed before Woodstock was incorporated, the congregation's first church stood in the midst of the Old Reformed Cemetery, which is located at East High and Church Streets. In 1869, however, a new Italianate-style church was built at the intersection of South Main and East Spring Streets.¹² The present Romanesque Revival-style church resulted from a remodeling in 1894.

For over a century and a half, the Shenandoah Herald, a widely circulated newspaper, kept the citizens of Woodstock well informed. Established in 1817 by Major Benjamin Lewis Bogan and a member of the distinguished Williams family of the county, the newspaper adopted its present name in 1823. Around twenty-five years later, John Gatewood, a native of Woodstock whose son, Charles Bear Gatewood, helped capture the Apache Indian chief Geronimo, became the news agency's editor. Around 1869, John Henry Grabill, a former captain in the Confederate cavalry and future superintendent of Shenandoah County schools, purchased the paper. After his death in February 1922, the captain's daughter, Mary C. Grabill, took over ownership.¹³

Throughout its existence, the Shenandoah Herald has doubled as a printing shop. The agency has published valuable textbooks and numerous books, such as John Philip Schabalie's The Wandering Soul, John Grabill's Diary of a Soldier in the Stonewall Brigade, and Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia.¹⁴

As county seat, Woodstock attracted several private businesses and experienced a significant population increase during the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1835, according to Martin's Gazetteer, the town's population was 950 and it contained:

118 dwelling houses, three churches (Lutheran, Methodist, German Reformed), a masonic hall, a handsome brick academy [Woodstock Academy], three other schools, two Sabbath schools, one printing office [Shenandoah Herald], five mercantile stores,

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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

two taverns, three tanyards four saddlers, two hatters, five boot and shoe factories, five house joiners and carpenters, three wheelwrights and chair makers, four tailors, two smith shops, a tinner, two saddletree-makers, two saddletree-platers, two bricklayers and masons, two plasterers, an earthenware factory, a stoneware factory, a watchmaker, and a wagon maker.¹⁵

Woodstock's industrial development coincided with that of other Shenandoah towns; hence, during the early 1830s, there was a push for the construction of a thoroughfare that would provide a transportation and trade network between the Valley towns. Initially, the state's internal improvements had centered on the James River and Kanawha canals. In 1834, however, a group of influential Valley businessmen, which included Woodstock's Philip Williams, Jr., Absalom Rinker, Samuel Ott, William Moreland, Lorenzo Sibert, John Koontz, and John Haas, reinvigorated the turnpike project through large monetary donations and successful political lobbying. By 1840, having withstood the Panic of 1837, the Valley Road had been constructed and macadamized from Winchester to Harrisonburg.¹⁶

During the 1820s; Woodstock Coffee House and Jacob Reamer's Tavern offered accommodations to travelers on the Great Wagon Road. With the construction of the Valley Turnpike, several other hotels--Sheffer's Hotel in 1852, which subsequently became the National Hotel, and Geary's Hotel in 1875--were opened in Woodstock.¹⁷

During the 1850s, Woodstock continued to benefit from its favorable location and its importance as county seat. Twenty years after the construction of the Valley Turnpike began, these factors brought the Manassas Gap Railroad to town. After a \$5,000 subscription to the M. G. R.'s stock in January 1854, the residents of Woodstock watched the first passenger train pull into the town on August 27, 1856.¹⁸

The Shenandoah Valley was the breadbasket of the Confederacy during the Civil War. While its numerous granaries, bountiful produce, and abundance of livestock supplied the Army of Northern Virginia, its network of roads provided quick and expedient transportation. Since Woodstock's location on the Valley Turnpike and the Manassas Gap Railroad afforded the transmission of valuable military information, the town's occupation was targeted by both armies as a strategic necessity.

During his 1862 Valley Campaign, Major General Stonewall Jackson, on several different occasions, made his headquarters at Sheffer's Hotel in Woodstock. When Jackson was not in town, a result of forced retreat or activity in other sections of the Valley, Federal Brigadier General Nathaniel P. Banks moved his headquarters there. After the Confederate troops successfully cleared the Valley of Union forces in late May, Major General Richard Ewell, who was working in coordination with Jackson, established his base at Woodstock's courthouse and deployed his staff to the surrounding buildings in Lawyers Row.¹⁹

Like Ewell, Union General Philip Sheridan recognized Woodstock's courthouse as an ideal headquarters during his 1864 Valley Campaign. After decimating the Confederacy's breadbasket, Sheridan sent his famous dispatch from Woodstock to Washington that stated, "I

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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

have made the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia so bare that a crow flying over it would have to carry its knapsack."²⁰

During the Civil War Woodstock's male citizenry responded to Virginia's call for troops. John H. Grabill, the future editor and owner of the Shenandoah Herald, raised a company of dragoons from Woodstock and the surrounding area, which formed the nucleus of the 35th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. Grabill and his command saw extensive action throughout the 1862 Valley Campaign and participated in numerous other contests.²¹

Throughout the Civil War, Woodstock, for the most part, remained unharmed. When the conflict ended, Woodstock attracted more businesses. By 1877, Woodstock experienced a growth in population and in industry. The town boasted a post office, which was located in its courthouse, six churches (Baptist, German Reformed, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and two Methodist), and three hotels. Woodstock also possessed two hardware, fertilizer, furniture and saddle businesses, ten general merchandise stores, five mills, a grocery store, a watch and clock repair, a dry goods store, an apothecary, a foundry, a tailor, a carriage maker, a miller, a newspaper that doubled as a publishing company, a glove manufacturer, a bank, and an agricultural importer. Regarding health services, four doctors and a dentist practiced in the town.²²

Before and during the Civil War, Virginia had amassed an enormous state debt. During Reconstruction, the state's Republicans began to repay it. However, when "redemption", the return of a Democratic majority to Virginia's legislature, occurred, a controversy developed among the Conservatives and the remaining Republicans. While one faction, the "Funders", called for the reparation of all pre-war debts, another group, the "Readjusters" led by former Confederate General William Mahone advocated a downsizing of the debt. One of Mahone's most trusted lieutenants was Harrison Holt Riddleberger of Woodstock.

Born in Edinburg, Virginia in 1844, Riddleberger served as a captain in the Confederate cavalry. After Appomattox, he studied law, served on the Shenandoah Herald staff, and later practiced law in Woodstock. Eventually, Riddleberger served as Shenandoah County's commonwealth attorney and was elected to the Virginia General Assembly. A leading proponent of readjustment, the captain was elected to the United States Senate in 1883 and served until 1889. Defeated in his campaign for a second term in office, Riddleberger retired to Woodstock and died within a year.²³

Upon Riddleberger's death, the German Reformed Church purchased his four-acre estate at the southern end of town. Nine years later, the late senator's property and two-story house were transformed into the Massanutten Academy. The institution consisted solely of the Riddleberger residence until the addition of Lantz Hall in 1907. Senator Riddleberger's house presently serves as the academy's alumni association office. The facility's current name, Massanutten Military Academy was adopted during World War I when the school was re-organized under military rules.²⁴

Founded one hundred twenty-two years before Massanutten Academy, Bernhard Willy's Latin Academy provided many Woodstock males with access to the classics. Around 1811, Reverend

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Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

George W. Schneyder expanded the town's educational system by chartering the Woodstock Academy, which once stood adjacent to present Presbyterian Church. Academic instruction reached the town's female citizenry in 1844 when Maria Allen founded the Woodstock Female Seminary. Adequate public schools did not come to Woodstock or Shenandoah County until 1870 when John Grabill was named the first Shenandoah County Public School Superintendent under the state's new constitution.²⁵

By the 1920s, the signs of industry and private enterprise could be seen throughout Woodstock. The town's businesses included barrel, brick, broom, and ice manufacturers, five wheelwrights, three coal dealers and electric companies, thirteen building contractors, two dressmakers, druggists, and mechanics, and eight grocers. The county seat also had five livestock dealers, four saw mills, three restaurants, a telephone company, and various other privately owned businesses.²⁶

Although Woodstock's population slightly decreased from 1,580 in 1920 to 1,552 in 1930, the town continued to be developed during the decade. A comparison of the 1924 and 1930 Sanborn maps of the town shows that by 1930 most lots had been developed and several new commercial establishments had located along Commerce Street and the Southern railroad tracks. In 1931 Woodstock received a new post office, a handsome Spanish Mission-style building on Muhlenberg Street. Across the street and at the same time the Woodstock Christian Church was completed.

Woodstock's long history is well represented in the architecture and other physical aspects of the Woodstock Historic District. The town's arrangement of streets and lots has changed little from Jacob Mueller's original town plan and its sidewalk- and tree-lined streets add a picturesque quality to the district. The old stone courthouse has stood at the same location for two hundred years and the building types and architectural styles of the town's churches, residences, and commercial buildings span the town's two-hundred-and-thirty-four-year history.

Richard Beville

ENDNOTES

1. Wust, Klaus. The Virginia Germans. (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1969), 64; Wayland, John W. A History of Shenandoah County Virginia. (Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1969), 131-33, 709; Couper, William. History of the Shenandoah Valley, Vol. II. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1952), 1121.
2. Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia, 132-33.
3. Ibid., 133.
4. Ibid., 101; Fauber, Jr., Everette. "Restorations and Additions to Shenandoah County Courthouse Woodstock, Virginia: Research and Feasibility Report April 1978." 1-5.
5. Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia, 202, 400; Wust, The Virginia Germans, 77.
6. Ibid., 79; Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia, 196, 200.
7. Ibid., 432, 435-36.

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8. Ibid., 431.
9. Ibid., 425-26.
10. Fleming, Mary T. et al., "Official Program and Historical Booklet: Woodstock Bicentennial October 3-4, 1952," 25.
11. Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia, 417.
12. Ibid., 435-36.
13. Ibid., 489-92.
14. Ibid., 490, 492.
15. Ibid., 133.
16. Couper, History of the Shenandoah Valley, II, 799-802.
17. Interview with Dr. Joseph Clower by David Edwards on May 5, 1995.
18. Ibid., 814.
19. Kleese, Richard B. Shenandoah County in the Civil War. (Lynchburg: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1992), 27-28, 31, 40.
20. Ibid., 88; Fleming et al, "Official Program and Historical Booklet", 7.
21. Kleese, Shenandoah County in the Civil War, 35.
22. Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer and Richmond City Directory 1877-1878. (Richmond: Chataigne and Gills, 1877), 631-34.
23. Couper, History of the Shenandoah Valley, II, 1018-1021.
24. Pamphlet produce by the Massanutten Military Academy Alumni Association, *passim*.
25. Wust, the Virginia Germans, 160, 162; Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia, 470, 491.
26. Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer and Richmond City Directory 1917-1918, 934-46.

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Shenandoah County, Virginia

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**Woodstock Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

UTM REFERENCES:

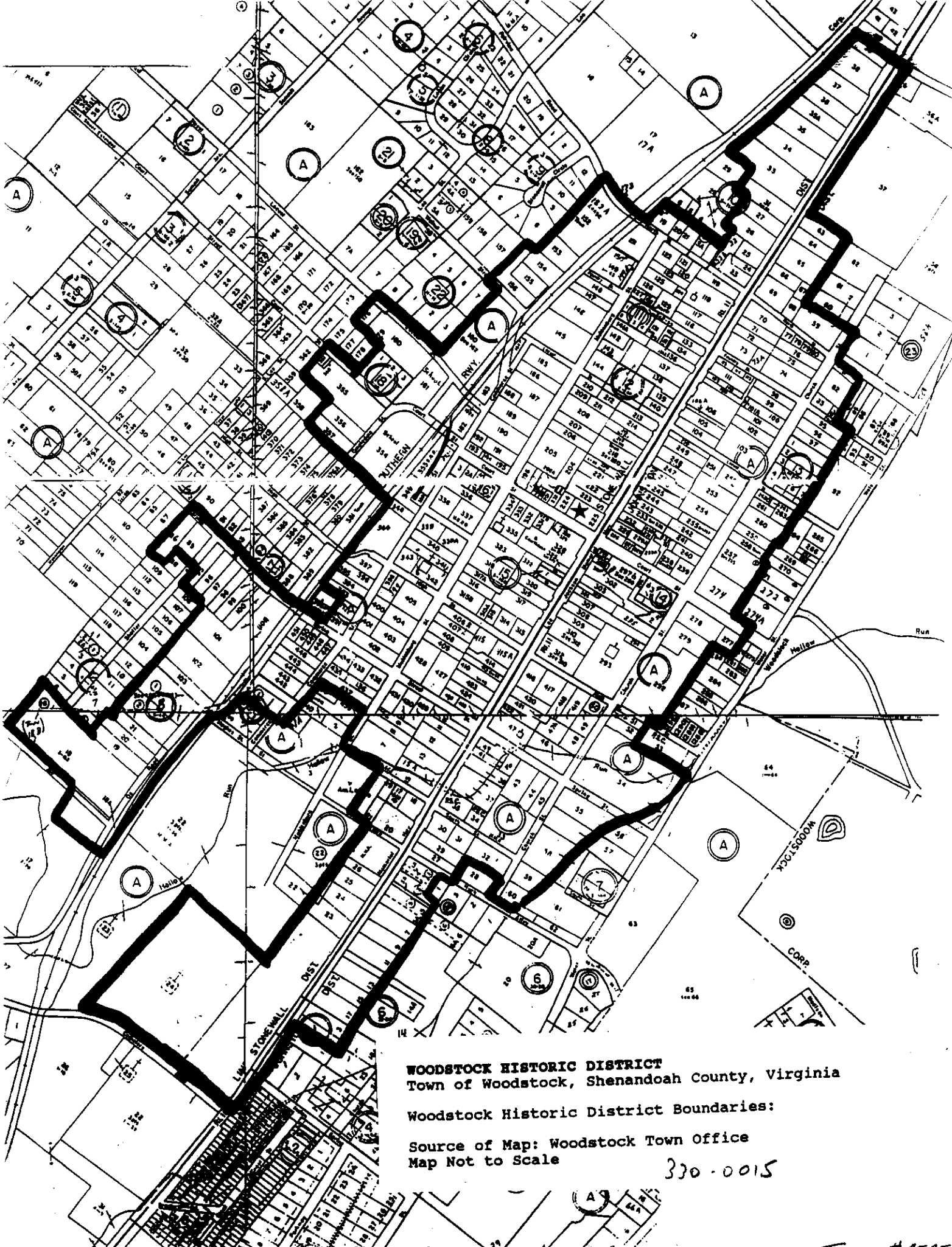
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Woodstock Historic District are indicated on the accompanying base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries of the Woodstock Historic District were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the town of Woodstock. Concentrations of noncontributing buildings were excluded where possible.

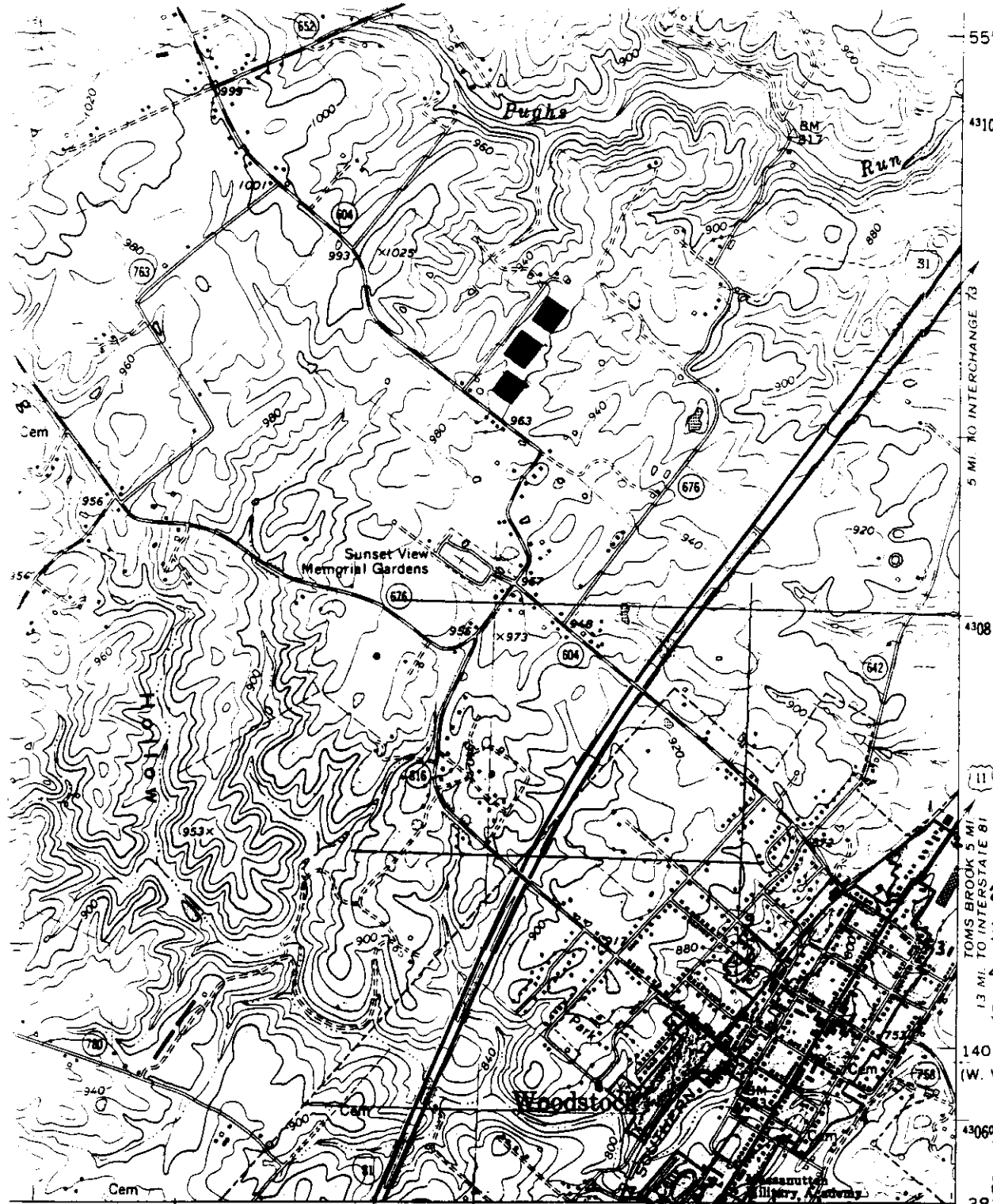


WOODSTOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Town of Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Virginia

Woodstock Historic District Boundaries:

Source of Map: Woodstock Town Office
Map Not to Scale

330-0015



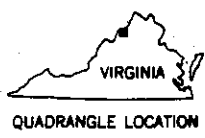
WOODSTOCK
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SHENANDOAH COUNTY

- UTM REFERENCES:
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 4. 17/716500/4306040
 5. 17/716060/4305640
 6. 17/715880/4305510
 7. 17/715640/4305660
 8. 17/715500/4306080
 9. 17/716040/4306740

32'30" 0.3 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 72 HARRISONBURG 37 MI. 2 280 000 FEET (W. VA.) INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1987 716000m E EDINBURG 4.5 MI. 78° 30' 4306000m N. 38° 52' 30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ————— | Light-duty | ————— |
| Medium-duty | ————— | Unimproved dirt | ----- |
| ○ Interstate Route | ○ U. S. Route | ○ State Route | |



WOODSTOCK, VA. - W. VA.
 NE/4 EDINBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
 38078-H5-TF-024

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1986

1966
 PHOTOREVISED 1987
 DMA 5261 I NE-SERIES V834

5 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 73
 5 MI. TO INTERSTATE 81
 TOMS BROOK 5 MI.
 13 MI. TO INTERSTATE 81
 140 000 FEET (W. VA.)
 4306000m N.
 (RILEYVILLE) 556' N 5W

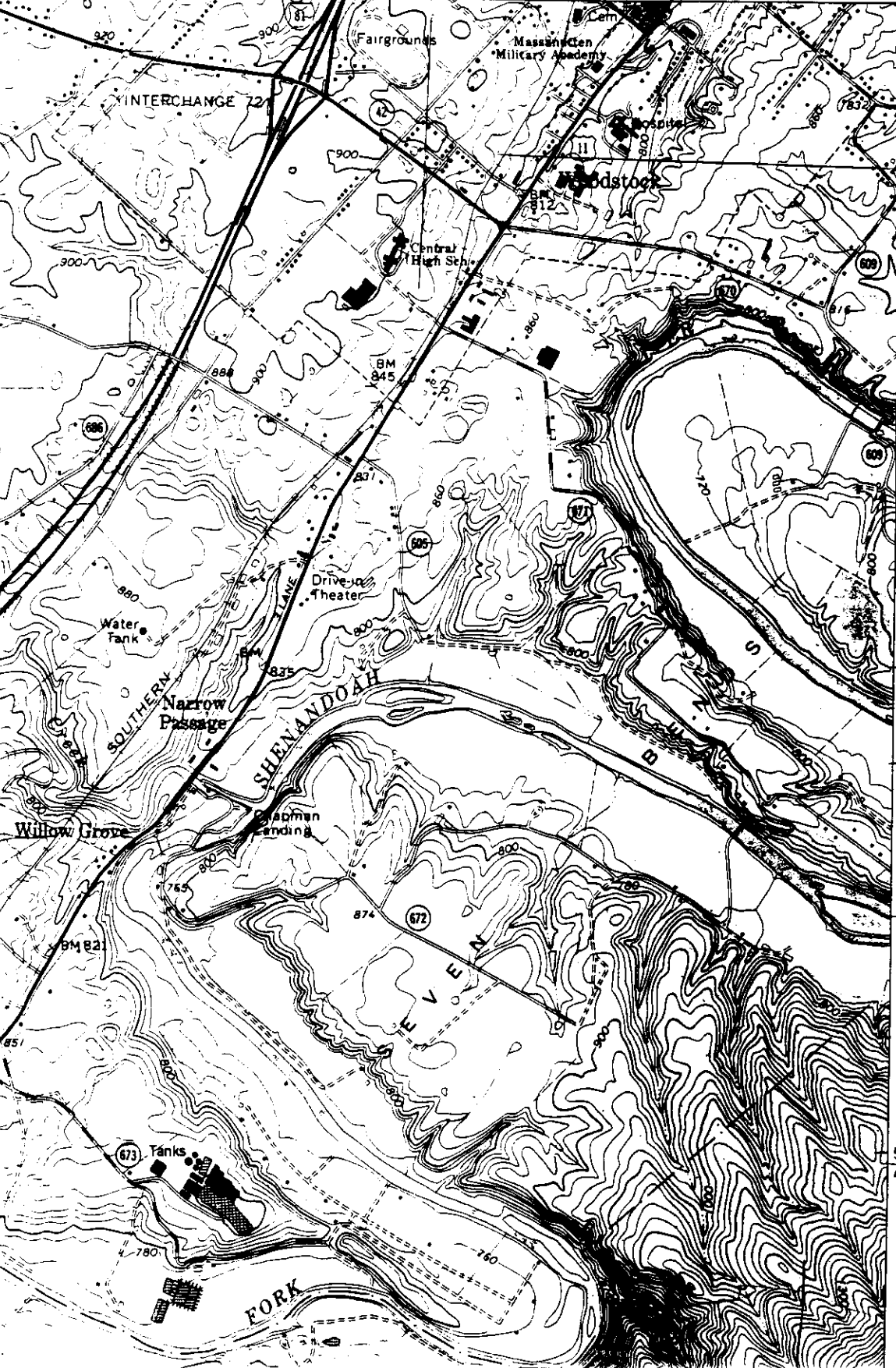
EDINBURG QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA-SHENANDOAH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SE/4 EDINBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

5361 IV NW
(TOMS BROOK)

30" 1 990 000 FEET WINCHESTER 35 MI. 8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 73 STRASBURG 10 MI. MAUERTOWN 2.4 MI. 78° 30'

38° 52' 30"
WOODSTOCK
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHENANDOAH COUNTY
UTM REFERENCE:
6. 17/715 880/4305510



4305
4304
4303
430 000
FEET
4302
50'
4301